

Chinese Protest 'Exile'
Ex-Red Guards Demand Return To Life in City
By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
BEIJING — Hundreds of men and women who resettled in the countryside during the Cultural Revolution have broken a taboo on public protests by occupying the steps of Beijing's Communist Party headquarters and demanding permission to live in the capital.
Nearly 17 years after they set off for Shaanxi province proclaiming their support for Mao, the former Red Guards returned in a mood of revulsion and disillusion. Although the policy of forcing young city dwellers to settle among the peasants was abandoned more than a decade ago, hundreds of thousands of people were never given the residence permits required to come home.
Resentment can be found wherever resettlement took place, but concerns about retribution have generally stifled protest. Instead, those separated from their families and friends have generally concentrated their efforts on working the land as *guang*, that Chinese term known as a means of obtaining favors from the bureaucracy.
Those who have joined the protest, which was continuing for the fifth day Friday, are the losers in this game of maneuver.
Sitting beneath large red-and-white banners proclaiming their cause, a member of the group said they represented about 20,000 people still "exiled" in Shaanxi, out of 400,000 sent there from the capital in 1968. Most were in their teens or early 20s at the time, and are now approaching middle age.
"I was born and brought up in Beijing," one man said. "It's the capital and the cultural center of China. I want to rejoin my parents and relatives."
Although the 1982 constitution guarantees the right to demonstrate, public protests have been effectively banned since a wave of protests that took place during the "free speech movement" in 1979.
But police guarding the entrance to the party headquarters during the sit-in have not taken any action. An official at the doorway refused to comment, saying, "This is our internal affair."
[Police on Friday sealed off a driveway leading into the compound to keep journalists from talking to protesters, United Press International reported from Beijing. Earlier, police photographed Chinese who spoke with reporters.]
As is commonly the case when Chinese look for redress of their grievances from Beijing, the demonstrators appeared to look first to Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, who was exiled to a remote provincial town during the Cultural Revolution and forced to work as a latrine operator.
"Save us, Comrade Xiaoping," read one of the banners. Mr. Deng, 80, has condemned the forced resettlement, but has noted the problems involved in getting all those concerned back into the overcrowded cities.
The protesters said about 500 people traveled to the capital by train from a region of Shaanxi that lies about 200 miles (320 kilometers) west of Beijing. The area is one of the poorest in central China. Many of those who spoke with reporters complained of being tied to unskilled jobs at low pay and living among local people who regarded them as interlopers. Some had not seen their Beijing relatives for years.



Former Red Guards sitting in at Beijing's Communist Party headquarters Friday on the fifth day of their protest.

U.S. Deficits: Reagan Takes Another Look

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in appealing for support for a compromise budget to end what he termed an "immoral, dead-end course of deficit spending," struck notes Wednesday more akin to those Walter F. Mondale played last year than to those the public has become accustomed to hearing from Mr. Reagan.
The president has turned more than an oratorical corner. The federal budget deficits, which keep growing despite earlier assurances that the Reagan economic policies would bring them down, now worry members of the administration for the same reason they have worried Republicans as well as Democrats, conservatives as well as liberal economists, and the Federal Reserve Board and foreign governments.
Some economists agree that some public relations work is at work in the administration's new emphasis on the hazards of deficit spending.
If there is a single mission of the Reagan presidency, it is shrinking the size of the government, not balancing the budget. Otherwise, the administration would raise taxes. But a smaller government requires harsh spending cuts to restrain or end politically popular federal programs, so the administration appeals for fiscal frugality.
"One has to distinguish between reality and political theater," said Robert G. Dederick, who served in the Reagan administration as undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs and now is chief economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago.
"Last night was political theater," Mr. Dederick added, referring to the president's televised address Wednesday night. "He was trying to whip up support for the program."
Nevertheless, the administration now acknowledges that the deficits are tied to ominous turns in the economy, especially the strength of the dollar, the huge foreign trade deficit, high interest rates, and high unemployment.
The strong dollar has robbed farmers and many manufacturers of their ability to compete with foreigners, keeping the unemployment rate, which was 7.2 percent last month, at a level that once occurred only in the depths of recessions.
Meanwhile, demands in Congress for job-saving import restraints and other protectionist devices have reached a level unknown for a generation. Although protectionism might help individual industries, it would also lead to retaliatory actions and undermine the economies of every nation.
"With the dollar and the trade deficit," Mr. Dederick said of administration officials, "they finally recognize that the other rock up there, the budget deficit, is related. There's a feeling now that this is an untenable situation that could end in an untenable way."
In calling attention to the hazards of the deficit, Mr. Reagan and his economic advisers have made a marked turn from their earlier positions.
As secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, said in a speech last week.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bonn Tells Congressmen Cemetery Visit Is Firm

Readers
BONN — The West German government said Friday it would not be moved by a new appeal from the United States that President Ronald Reagan's visit May 5 to a military cemetery be canceled, and called on congressmen who sent it to respect West German wishes.
At a news conference at which he voiced irritation over the controversy surrounding Mr. Reagan's visit to the cemetery at Bitburg, the government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said Bonn had no intention of dropping it from Mr. Reagan's agenda.
"I have already said that the visit to Bitburg will take place and that there will be no changes to the points" on Mr. Reagan's program, Mr. Boenisch said.
[The Senate called Friday for President Reagan to cancel his visit to the cemetery where 49 members of Hitler's elite Waffen SS are buried. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]
President Reagan will try to partly ease the controversy over his plans to visit the cemetery by honoring, during his trip, Germans who fought the Nazis during World War II, U.S. officials said.
"They're going to squash Bitburg into 18 seconds," one aide said Thursday, describing efforts to direct attention away from the cemetery visit through speeches and appearances by Mr. Reagan while he is in West Germany.
In Congress on Thursday, the House minority whip, Trent Lott, a Republican from Mississippi, blocked consideration of a resolution sponsored by Democrats calling on Mr. Reagan to reconsider the Bitburg trip. But Mr. Lott also said he feels "very strongly" that Mr. Reagan should find another site to visit.
In New York, Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, announced that leaders of Jewish communities in 70 nations will ask the U.S. ambassadors in their countries to urge Mr. Reagan to drop the Bitburg visit. It also was announced that Jewish communities in Europe were planning a "massive demonstration" outside (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Dollar, Not Trade, Urged As Main Topic for Talks

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats and a leading Republican lawmaker have urged President Ronald Reagan to make the strong dollar the prime topic at next week's economic summit in Bonn and have warned him against pressing for a new global round of trade talks.
"You haven't done your homework" on the trade talks, said Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, who is head of a group of Senate Democrats that has released a report on trade.
Senator John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee's trade panel, said in a recent speech to the National Press Club that Congress was unlikely to give the president "the green light" for new trade talks "without a thorough study of what has gone wrong in international trade and what the administration intends to do about it."
The bipartisan opinion of influential senators appeared to jibe with the view of the United States' closest allies in Western Europe, who have been urging the Reagan administration to make exchange rate imbalance, especially the strong dollar, a major agenda item at the economic summit and to go slow in pressing for the new trade round.
A new global round of trade talks, however, is the Reagan administration's major trade initiative.
At the same time, Mr. Reagan and his closest economic advisers have resisted demands to include discussions of currency imbalances at the Bonn summit, where leaders of the seven industrialized democracies will meet. They assert that the strong dollar is a sign of the United States' economic strength and the weakness of other economies.
The Senate Democrats, whose report was adopted Tuesday by a party caucus, urged coordinated intervention by the United States and other major players in world-currency markets to reduce the value of the dollar.
Mr. Danforth declined to go that far, urging attempts to reduce the budget deficit first. If that does not bring down the dollar, however, he said other steps, including intervention, will be needed.
Although aides said there was no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
ARIZONA: 1000 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$120,000.
CALIFORNIA: 2000 sq. ft. house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, \$180,000.
FLORIDA: 1500 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$100,000.
ILLINOIS: 1800 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$110,000.
INDIANA: 1600 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$95,000.
IOWA: 1400 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$85,000.
KANSAS: 1300 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$80,000.
MICHIGAN: 1700 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$105,000.
MINNESOTA: 1600 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$90,000.
MISSOURI: 1500 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$85,000.
NEBRASKA: 1400 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$80,000.
NEVADA: 1200 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$75,000.
NEW YORK: 2200 sq. ft. house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, \$200,000.
OHIO: 1600 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$95,000.
OKLAHOMA: 1300 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$75,000.
OREGON: 1500 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$90,000.
PENNSYLVANIA: 1800 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$110,000.
RHODE ISLAND: 1400 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$85,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA: 1600 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$90,000.
SOUTH DAKOTA: 1300 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$75,000.
Tennessee: 1700 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$105,000.
TEXAS: 2000 sq. ft. house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, \$180,000.
UTAH: 1400 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$85,000.
VERMONT: 1300 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$75,000.
VIRGINIA: 1800 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$110,000.
WASHINGTON: 1600 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$95,000.
WEST VIRGINIA: 1400 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$85,000.
WISCONSIN: 1700 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$105,000.
WYOMING: 1300 sq. ft. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$75,000.

Ethiopia Food Piling Up But People Still Starve

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — In a half year's time, the rich nations of the world have outrun Ethiopia's famine.
The United States has led the way.
Triggered last autumn by televised images of starvation, a crash mobilization of food aid is now dumping mountains of grain at Ethiopian ports. For the nearly eight million people threatened by famine, there is now within this country a two-month cushion of food.
In outrunning the famine, however, the donor nations and the United States in particular have moved into a phase of disaster relief that is far more logistically complicated and politically confused than simply putting food before starving people.
On the logistical level, a transportation bottleneck has developed since the first of the year. Sixty percent of the 332,000 tons of food delivered here since January has not been distributed, according to a report given to donors this week. The report said that Ethiopia has fewer than half the trucks required to deliver the more than 100,000 tons of food that arrive each month at Ethiopian ports.
On the political level, strings tied to aid provided by the United States, which bankrolls one-third of the relief effort in Ethiopia, are preventing its use to help buy trucks. These restrictions also prevent relief agencies from using U.S. aid for any project deemed to "develop" Ethiopia, a country whose Marxist military government continues to have unfriendly relations with the United States.
In interviews this week, officials of five of the largest private relief organizations in Ethiopia — Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Federation, CARE, Oxfam and Save the Children — said that restrictions on the use of U.S. food and money are beginning to undermine efforts to help Ethiopia recover from the famine.
Their frustration was echoed in interviews with Kurt Jansson, UN assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia, and with Maurice Strong, the senior UN official for famine relief in Africa.
In particular, these officials condemn restrictions that prevent relief agencies from using U.S. food as pay for Ethiopian famine victims who are rehabilitating the central highlands, rebuilding their farms.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

UPI May File For Protection From Lenders

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — United Press International, acknowledging that it lacks sufficient funds to cover its payroll, said Friday that its directors unanimously authorized the news service to file for protection from creditors under U.S. bankruptcy statutes.
A UPI news story Friday said there was no indication whether or when Luis G. Nogales, UPI chairman and chief executive officer, might exercise his authority to file for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law.
The UPI story, quoting unidentified sources, said that Mr. Nogales "promptly took steps to try to arrange coverage of current payroll checks, which a key lender had declined to honor in a move apparently aimed at forcing the company to submit to court supervision."
UPI's principal lender is Foothill Capital Corp. of Los Angeles.
The story quoted Mr. Nogales as saying that he was planning to meet Friday with officials of Foothill "to discuss resumption of credit" that had been halted Thursday.
Louis Guinn, a Foothill spokesman, was reached in Los Angeles.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



WASHINGTON PROTEST — Police and demonstrators clashing during a protest against the U.S. visit of Chun Doo Hwan, the South Korean president. Mr. Chun talked with President Ronald Reagan on Friday.

Gorbachev Says SDI Increases Risk of War

Reuters
WARSAW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev warned Friday that the Soviet Union would retaliate with a nuclear buildup if the United States persisted with plans to develop an outer space missile defense system.
The new Soviet Communist Party leader spoke as he and the six other leaders of the Warsaw Pact renewed the East European military alliance for 20 years. Their agreement provided for a further 10-year extension in the year 2005.
He said that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative was multiplying the risks of nuclear war. "If preparations for SDI continue, we will have no other choice than to undertake countermeasures including, of course, the strengthening and upgrading of nuclear arms," he said.
Mr. Gorbachev said the U.S. initiative "destabilizes the entire system of international relations and leads to an even greater sharpening of political and military confrontation."
His statement was released after a round of formal talks to renew the treaty which created the Warsaw Pact as a counter to the West's North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The original treaty was ratified in 1955, the year that West Germany joined NATO.
The pact members are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, East Germany and the Soviet Union.
Mr. Gorbachev, on his first trip abroad since he assumed the Soviet party leadership in March, accused the United States of wishing to "achieve the possibility of an initial nuclear strike with impunity."
On April 7, Mr. Gorbachev announced a seven-month Soviet freeze on deploying medium-range SS-20 missiles in Europe and said he hoped the West would reciprocate to extend the moratorium.
Washington rejected the offer and said the Soviet Union already had a 10-1 advantage in nuclear warhead strength in Europe. Mr. Gorbachev said Friday: "Who said we wanted to stop at a freeze? On the contrary, we insist that it be followed by a radical reduction of nuclear weapons."
Mr. Gorbachev urged the West to reconsider its initial dismissal of the Soviet arms freeze. "We have the right to expect Washington and the capitals of other NATO countries to evaluate our initiative with greater seriousness and insight and that they will in turn show restraint in the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe," he said.
A communiqué issued after the signing repeated a long-standing Warsaw Pact offer to dissolve itself in return for the dismantling of NATO.

Saudi High Life Dries Up Along With Oil Income

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
RIYADH — It was the disposable decade, an era of such high living that little-used things could be thrown away. Furniture was replaced every six months, cars were traded in as soon as new models arrived and designer silks from rue du Faubourg St. Honoré were worn only once.
Now, for the first time, wealthy Saudi Arabians are beginning to feel the effects of a three-year recession that promises to cut deeper in the years to come.
The source of the problem is the painfully obvious. Oil production has plummeted from a high of 10 million barrels a day only four years ago to 4 million last year. This year it will fall even lower, to 3.85 million barrels a day.
The kingdom is trying to cope with the effects of a \$70-billion drop in income from three years ago by canceling contracts, delaying payments, postponing and scaling back projects and slashing subsidies on everything from wheat to water.
Behind the doors of Saudi villas, it is nearly impossible to judge how much the recession is hurting, in large part because outward appearances and hospitality are dear to Saudis. A favorite story is the legend of Hatim al-Tai, whose hospitality was so great that he killed his horse rather than let unexpected guests go without dinner.
But the recession is bringing social dislocation and financial adjustment. Even the wealthiest Saudis are affected, at least psychologically. "I built an empire," said one of the country's self-made billionaires. "But even I won't give my visiting relatives a new car this year, as I always have done. They can have a two-year-old BMW with my garage instead."
Some Saudis have cut back on sumptuous dinners at home. "Before, when we invited 10 people for dinner, we cooked for 20," the billionaire said. "Now we'll cook for 13."
In Riyadh and Jeddah, the two largest cities, 40 percent of all commercial and residential buildings are empty, according to Western economists and diplomats. Landlords are complaining that they have to let office and residential space at discounts up to 25 percent.
Huge unoccupied apartment blocks, put up quickly by developers expecting a continued influx of foreign labor, stand as symbols of an investor's dream gone wrong.
The first belt-tightening measure for many Saudis has been to keep last year's car. Sales of U.S. cars have plummeted 50 percent in two years. At one Mercedes dealership in Riyadh, sales of 500 SELs are down 12 percent since last year.
Instead of buying eight-cylinder cars, people will buy six-cylinder models, said H.M. Yousef, sales manager for Olayan GCC, which sells Mercedes, Jaguars and Land Rovers. "But it's not easy for anyone to accept that his income is reduced."
Sales and discounts at retail stores, unheard of in the salad days, are so popular now that the government has stepped in to protect consumers from bogus bargains. Shopkeepers are required to list regular and sale prices with the chamber of commerce and to limit sales to twice a year.
One young woman found it difficult to sell tickets to her luncheon fashion show until she began giving discounts on the \$50 tickets. Even the women's philanthropic societies, made up of the salad days, are so popular now that the government has stepped in to protect consumers from bogus bargains. Shopkeepers are required to list regular and sale prices with the chamber of commerce and to limit sales to twice a year.
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and TRAVEL
HOLIDAYS
FLIGHTS
HOTELS
RENTALS
CARS
BOATS
TRIPS
VACATIONS
CRUISES
SAILING
SKIING
FISHING
HUNTING
GOLFING
CLIMBING
PARASAILING
WATERSKIING
JETSKIING
BOATSKIING
BUNNYJUMPING
HOT AIR BALLOONING
ZORBIING
ROPE CLIMBING
WINDSURFING
KAYAKING
CANOEING
PADDLING
ROWING
SWIMMING
SURFING
TENNIS
BADMINTON
TABLE TENNIS
VOLLEYBALL
BASKETBALL
SOFTBALL
BASEBALL
FOOTBALL
HOCKEY
RUGBY
CRICKET
BANDY
HANDBALL
JUDO
JUNJUDO
KARATE
KICKBOXING
MARTIAL ARTS
MMA
PILATES
YOGA
AEROBICS
DANCE
Gymnastics
Swimming
Water polo
Rowing
Canoeing
Kayaking
Sailing
Fishing
Hunting
Golfing
Climbing
Parasailing
Waterskiing
Jet skiing
Boat skiing
Bunny jumping
Hot air ballooning
Zorbing
Rope climbing
Windsurfing
Kayaking
Canoeing
Paddling
Rowing
Swimming
Surfing
Tennis
Badminton
Table tennis
Volleyball
Basketball
Softball
Baseball
Football
Hockey
Rugby
Cricket
Bandy
Handball
Judo
Jujitsu
Karate
Kickboxing
Martial arts
MMA
Pilates
Yoga
Aerobics
Dance
Gymnastics
Swimming
Water polo
Rowing
Canoeing
Kayaking
Sailing
Fishing
Hunting
Golfing
Climbing
Parasailing
Waterskiing
Jet skiing
Boat skiing
Bunny jumping
Hot air ballooning
Zorbing
Rope climbing
Windsurfing

2 Villages Near Sidon Burned After Christian Forces Leave

DARB AS-SIM, Lebanon — Hundreds of Palestinians looted and burned two Christian villages in southern Lebanon on Friday, but Muslim militias prevented looting in other villages abandoned by Christian forces.

In the villages of Darb As-Sim and Miyeh Miyeh, southeast of Sidon, hundreds of Palestinians from refugee camps in the area carried away what they could carry from deserted homes.

The villages were among several abandoned by most of their inhabitants during the fierce sectarian fighting around Sidon and the withdrawal this week of 400 Christian militiamen of the Lebanese Forces from Sidon toward Jezzine to the east, the main Christian town of southern Lebanon.

At least 75,000 people have fled the region and taken refuge in the Jezzine area. The condition of the refugees is very poor, a former member of the National Assembly, Jean Aziz, said in a cable to President Amin Gemayel, United Press International reported. Mr. Aziz, a native of Jezzine, is an independent Christian and an advocate of Lebanese Army control over the region.

Smoke hung over both villages as young men jubilantly fired weapons into the air and at blackened houses.

But Sunni and Shiite Muslim militiamen prevented looting in other Christian villages.

Shiite Amal militiamen took over the town of Maghdoush and

villages to the southeast, while Sunni militiamen kept order in the villages of Abra, Qayya and Bamiyeh east and north of Sidon.

In Darb As-Sim, adjacent to the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain el Hilweh, a young Palestinian hurled a portrait of President Gemayel, a Maronite Christian of the Phalangist Party, to the floor of a wrecked house and hacked at it with a hatchet.

"This was a Phalangist Party house," he said. "Of course I'm happy."

Crowds of Palestinians entered the villages with cars, trucks, motorcycles and wheelbarrows. They piled them high with household equipment, furniture, stoves and chickens and took them back to their camps.

Security sources said Muslim and Palestinian fighters, meanwhile, were pursuing groups of Christian militiamen eastward from Sidon's hilly suburbs toward Christian areas.

In the villages of Qayya, Hila-yeh and Abra, formerly on the front lines, thousands of Muslims inspected homes they were forced out of by the Lebanese Forces during months-long sectarian battles around Sidon.

The crowds fled in panic when eight heavy mortar shells hit Abra at 8 A.M.

The Lebanese Forces pulled back this week in attempt to stop the Muslim-Christian fighting. Security sources said they withdrew their last men from suburban vil-

lages Thursday night after Muslims and Palestinians stormed Miyeh Miyeh and Darb As-Sim.

In Beirut, Muslim political sources said Muslim forces were determined to drive the Christians from all territory between Sidon and Jezzine.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station in Beirut quoted Antoine Lahad, commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, as saying he would bombard Sidon if the battles continued. Sidon's main Sunni Muslim militia issued a statement vowing to destroy the Lebanese Forces, but said innocent people should not be hurt. "The battle is still long," the statement said.

■ **4 Israelis Injured**

Four Israelis were wounded Thursday night near the soon-to-be-evacuated seaport of Tyre according to an army communiqué, United Press International reported Friday from Jerusalem.

The statement said "four border police were wounded when light arms fire" was directed at an Israeli Defense Force outpost in the Tyre area. The incident took place the day after Israel completed the second stage of its three-part withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Tyre, with a population of 55,000, mostly Shiite Muslims, has been the site of fierce resistance to the withdrawing Israelis. An army official said the evacuation of Tyre, part of the third stage of the withdrawal, will take place in "the near future."



A woman stomped on the picture of the assassinated Christian president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, in the village of Miyeh Miyeh while a Palestinian dressed as Santa Claus looked on.

Food Mounts In Ethiopia But People Still Starve

(Continued from Page 1)

digging irrigation ditches or building roads.

Alex Rondos, a spokesman for Catholic Relief Services, the giant American operation that moves more U.S. food than any other agency, said that restrictions on the use of U.S. food are crippling its efforts to keep presents on their farms and out of relief camps.

"There is a point in any relief effort, and we have reached it, when there is a degree of stability amid the misery," Mr. Rondos said. "You are conscience-bound to move on to rehabilitation. Americans cannot go around Ethiopia simply salving their guilt with handouts. There is more to relief than just that."

"If we could do any type of work for food, we could prevent further and likely displacement of more people. That is the fundamental point of being here, isn't it? The whole object of our work is to prevent these rather ghastly camps from growing."

The head of Britain's Oxfam operation here, Hugh Gwyther, said that unless restrictions on the use of U.S. aid were modified it might end up doing more harm than good. "So many people will have become dependent on handouts and the infrastructure of the country will not have been improved," Mr. Gwyther said.

U.S. food aid to Ethiopia is bound to two amendments to the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act. The amendments prevent the U.S. government from giving anything other than "humanitarian" aid to countries that have not paid their debts to the United States.

The first amendment prevents development aid to countries, such as Ethiopia, that have nationalized the property of U.S. citizens and have not taken "appropriate steps" to pay for it. The law is named after the late Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a conservative Republican from Iowa, and was passed in 1962 in response to nationalization of property in Brazil.

While the Ethiopian government has begun compensating Americans for property seized after its 1974 revolution, there still are about \$30 million in outstanding debts. State Department lawyers have ruled recently that "appropriate steps" can be whatever President Ronald Reagan decides.

The second amendment, named after Edward W. Brooke, a former Republican senator from Massachusetts, prevents development aid to countries that have not paid off loans to the U.S. government. When Ethiopia turned away from the United States in 1977 and toward the Soviet Union, it failed to repay U.S. loans for military hardware.

As 415,817 tons of U.S. aid pour into Ethiopia this year, AID officials here — with regular guidance by cable from Washington — are forced by the Hickenlooper and Brooke amendments to make hundreds of judgments about the uses of this food and money. Relief is allowed but development is forbidden.

Government employees, landlords, hospital workers and teachers, among others, are grumbling over recently announced cuts in pay and benefits that will reduce their take-home pay by as much as 30 percent. Resentment is building over the conspicuous overspending by some members of the royal family.

The strains of the recession have certainly not hit all social circles.

At a recent women-only party in Riyadh, a dozen women, three of them princesses, put on silks and beaded chignons and Harry Winston gems to dine at an oversized table that groaned with perhaps 40 assorted dishes, from whole baby lambs and stuffed fish to platters of sweets and imported fruits.

They talked about their houses abroad, their hostesses' coming vacation to Singapore, their clothes, children and volunteer work. But not about budget-cutting.

Saudis Find High Life Goes Less Smoothly as Oil Income Falls

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almost entirely of the wealthiest Saudi women, demanded 10 percent discounts.

While no one is advertising used private jets, the usually peripatetic Saudis are taking fewer vacations. One minor prince who runs a small construction company took nearly a dozen overseas vacations last year; this year, he has yet to leave the kingdom.

The government is urging Saudis to vacation within the country and is offering package deals to the hills of Asir province and the Red Sea. Saudis are tipping less than they

used to. One wealthy businessman illustrated the point when he picked up the tab for three coffees, a total of 27 rials, about \$7.50. He left 30 rials. "In the old days," he said wistfully, "I would have left 50."

Last year, 300 businesses went bankrupt, a sobering experience for those who went into business in the days when profits were as high as 50 percent. Even well-run businesses have been affected.

"No doubt about it, our profit will be lower than before," said Omar Alomari, the general manager of Riyadh Furniture Enter-

prises, one of the country's largest manufacturers of office and institutional furniture. "Some people are shocked. But where is it better? Can we go somewhere better to invest?"

Saudi officials use the word normalization rather than recession. They see it as an opportunity to introduce a more rigorous work ethic to a people who came to believe that they were destined for easy wealth.

"One of our problems is that we have had almost total satisfaction in Saudi Arabia," the minister of planning, Hisham Nazir, said in an

interview. "We now have to create a productive Saudi who is healthy and well-educated, but who labors for what he gets."

Prince Muqrin bin Abdul Aziz, governor of Ha'il province, put it more bluntly: "A Saudi will have to learn that he cannot throw away his car when the ashtray gets full."

Young graduates who, a year ago, were demanding starting salaries of \$35,000 a year plus generous living and housing allowances, now have to take jobs for \$15,000. A recent graduate said he preferred to wait until his father, a real estate developer, could afford to buy him

a Mercedes before he went looking for a job.

In an interview in a Jeddah-based newspaper, Mahsun Jalal, founder of the National Industrialization Co., a private investment concern, complained of wasting vast sums of money to train young Saudis.

"The youth wants to do the least amount of work and get the maximum return possible," he said. "Unless our citizens become patriotic and more interested, we will not be able to maintain our development."



ARGENTINES ASSEMBLE — Mothers of children who disappeared during the junta's crackdown on leftists in the 1970s demonstrating this week in Buenos Aires to support the public trials of nine former military

rulers. The white masks are meant to represent missing persons. Leaders of 15 political parties, meanwhile, have signed a manifesto in defense of Argentina's democratic system and in opposition to a threatened military coup.



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Visit Firm, Bonn Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Bitburg cemetery if Mr. Reagan goes there.

The World Jewish Congress also said demonstrations were being planned in Lafayette Park, across from the White House, on May 5. Leaders of Conservative Judaism said they will observe a day of "mourning, prayer and fasting" if Mr. Reagan visits Bitburg.

A news conference scheduled for Mr. Reagan this week was canceled because aides feared that questions about Bitburg would dominate it. Officials said Mr. Reagan's appearance at Bitburg with remarks honoring leaders of the resistance. Also, they said, Mr. Reagan may drop plans to lay a wreath during his visit to the cemetery.

■ Anti-Nazi Law

The West German parliament passed a law on Thursday making it an automatic offense to "slander the victims of National Socialism and other tyrannies." Reuters reported from Bonn.

Another draft, in existence for more than two years, specifically referred to the Holocaust and would have made it a crime "to deny or trivialize the acts of genocide" committed under Nazi rule. It was dropped last month because of insistence that account also be taken of Soviet atrocities against Germans expelled from prewar territories that are now part of Eastern Europe.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Expels Soviet Military Attaché

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department ordered the expulsion Friday of a Soviet military attaché from the United States in retaliation for the shooting death of U.S. Army major, Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., by a Soviet sentry in East Germany on March 24.

The State Department said that the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, called in the Soviet charge d'affaires, Oleg Sokolov, and informed him that Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav I. Gromov was being expelled and had seven days to leave the country.

A U.S. official said Colonel Gromov was selected for expulsion on the advice of the Pentagon, which described him as "very active" in collecting military information for his country. The official suggested there could be further U.S. actions against the Russians.

Republicans Disrupt U.S. House

WASHINGTON (WP) — House Republicans used parliamentary maneuvers and delaying tactics to protest the outcome of a disputed election in Indiana's 8th Congressional District, and have threatened to repeat the tactics next week.

The maneuvers Thursday forced Democratic leaders to adjourn the session. The disruption was a signal that the House could be on the verge of a serious breakdown that may threaten President Ronald Reagan's legislative program and Democratic priorities during the rest of the 99th Congress.

"It is as bad a scene as I've seen up here in my 16 years," said Trent Lott, of Mississippi, the assistant leader of the minority Republicans in the House. The united Republicans said their maneuvering was an example of how they could disrupt the House. They threatened to do the same next week if Democrats try to seat the incumbent, Frank McCloskey, who was declared a four-vote winner over the Republican, Richard McIntyre. Republicans are pressing for a new election.

Nigeria Moslems, Police Clash; 11 Die

LAGOS (APF) — At least 11 persons, three of them policemen, were killed in clashes between the police and Moslems on Friday in northeastern Nigeria, the New Agency of Nigeria reported.

Ten policemen were injured and 11 people were arrested in the armed clashes that began at 5:00 A.M. and were continuing early in the afternoon, the agency said. The fighting began after police tried to arrest a Moslem fundamentalist leader, Yusuf Adamu, the agency said. Observers here said the extremists could be members of the fundamentalist Maitatsine sect, which has been involved in the past in clashes with Nigerian security forces.

Gombe was surrounded by the police, who were allowing truckloads of families to escape the city in Banchi state, the agency said. At least 4,000 people, according to an official count, died in riots in 1980 in the northern city of Kano, when the sect leader, Marwa Maitatsine, was killed.

U.S. Abandons Austrian Ceremonies

VIENNA (AP) — The United States has withdrawn from two military ceremonies it had scheduled with the Russians to commemorate the end of World War II and Austrian independence, the U.S. Embassy said Friday.

An embassy spokesman said he was not authorized to comment on why the United States pulled out of the events in the provinces of Styria and Lower Austria. U.S. and Soviet military attachés had planned to meet at the former demarcation lines between their postwar occupation zones. The United States refused to send representatives to ceremonies marking the 1945 meeting of Soviet and U.S. troops on the River Elbe on Thursday because of the shooting of a U.S. Army major last month by a Soviet guard in East Germany.

But the spokesman said U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz still would meet as scheduled May 14 in Vienna with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. "That meeting is on, it's definitely on," he said.

2 Arabs Charged in Geneva Bombings

GENEVA (UPI) — A bomb exploded in the car of a Syrian diplomat in Geneva on Friday, causing only slight injuries, shortly after an explosion at the Libyan Arab Airlines office.

Swiss police later charged two Arabs with carrying out the attacks. They said one of the Arabs made a confession and led investigators to another bomb that was removed before it could explode. Police said they did not know the exact identities of the two arrested men nor their motives.

For the Record

In Turkey, 18 persons were killed and 24 injured when a bus plunged over a cliff on Friday near the town of Bolu, about 90 miles (140 kilometers) northwest of Ankara, the state radio said.

Prince Bernhard, 73, of the Netherlands was in a satisfactory condition in a hospital in Leiden Friday after an operation revealed a benign inflammation of the pancreas, a spokesman said.

The publisher and editor of Ethnos, Greece's largest newspaper, George Bobolos and Alexander Filippopoulos, were sentenced Thursday to five months imprisonment or a fine of \$300 each on charges arising from the wiretapping of The New York Times office in Athens. (AP)

Secretary of State George P. Shultz will visit Egypt, Jordan and Israel next month, the State Department said Friday. (AP)

Reagan Takes A New Look At Deficits

(Continued from Page 1)

gan, now the White House chief of staff, told the Senate last year that it could "throw away" the annual economic report of Martin S. Feldstein, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, because it maintained that high deficits contributed to the relatively high level of interest rates.

And the president, campaigning for re-election, contended that a 4-percent annual economic growth through 1989 and a cut in the growth of government spending to 5 percent a year from 6 percent would eliminate the deficits.

In a radio address last August, he said: "The Democratic nominee has said he accepts deficit projections of over \$200 billion a year as far as the eye can see. Now, I don't accept them. And if we can keep our economy growing strongly, no one will have to."

A month earlier, when he accepted the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Mondale said of the deficits, "Here is the truth about the future: We are living on borrowed money and borrowed time. These deficits hike interest rates, clobber exports, stunt investment, kill jobs, undermine growth, cheat our kids, and shrink our future."

If they are asked, Mr. Reagan and other administration officials still say there is no direct link between interest rates and the deficits, but they do not volunteer it in speeches anymore. And faith in the economy's contribution to deficit reduction has abated.

"I don't care how he got religion," Alice M. Rivlin, director of economic studies at the Brookings Institution, who is former director of the Congressional Budget Office, said of the president. "I'm just glad he's got it."

UPI Board Authorizes Move To Protect Against Lenders

(Continued from Page 1)

He said: "We have no comment at this time on UPI."

Meanwhile, UPI began notifying subscribers this week of a 9.9-percent rate increase effective April 28. In a letter, a copy of which was made available by a subscriber, Mr. Nogales said the increase will "provide essential revenue."

Under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, a federal court issues an order freeing a company from the threat of creditors' lawsuits until it can develop a plan to put its finances in order.

While reorganization proceeds under Chapter 11, management activities must be approved by the court, and the ultimate reorganization plan must be accepted by a majority of the creditors.

The UPI board consists of Mr. Nogales; Maxwell McCrohon, the editor in chief; William Morrissey, president of the Wire Service Guild; and Douglas F. Rube, one of the two UPI co-owners.

The Guild, which represents about 900 UPI editorial employees, said earlier Friday in New York that "it is the union's opinion that a Chapter 11 filing at this time is necessary to protect many employee rights and to protect company assets."

In a statement issued by David Wickenden, a company spokesman, Mr. McCrohon said: "UPI's

basic news, picture and feature report will not be interrupted during this period of financial reorganization. All the financial alternatives open to us mean that our employees will be paid and that the news service will continue to deliver its full report to all subscribers."

He added: "UPI is here and will be tomorrow. It's business as usual. There certainly will be no interruption in service."

UPI, founded 78 years ago, has about 1,800 employees in 257 bureaus in 160 countries. UPI news reports have said that the agency is about \$17 million in debt. On March 30, a committee of its creditors agreed to a 90-day debt moratorium to give management an opportunity to further trim operating expenses.

The UPI story on Friday said that, according to unidentified company sources, the agency "apparently reached a critical financial crunch because the Foothill Capital Corp., UPI's chief provider of cash, was dissatisfied with the Guild's refusal to renegotiate a labor contract and make new wage concessions."

On March 13, the Guild rejected as "entirely unacceptable" a UPI proposal for an 18-month wage freeze and other employee concessions. At that time, employees were being paid 85 percent of normal wages under a pay cut negotiated in August 1984.

Sudan Group Visits Ethiopia

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — A Sudanese delegation arrived here Friday to improve ties with Marxist-ruled Ethiopia in a second major foreign policy overture following Sudan's April 6 military coup.

Fadlalla Burma Nasir and Faris Abdallah, both brigadier generals and members of the ruling Military Council that has replaced President Gaafar Nimeiri, and the refugee commissioner, Abed el Majid Ahmadi, were welcomed by Ethiopia's foreign minister, Goshu Wolde.

They brought a message from Sudan's leader, General Abdul

Rahman Swaredhab, for his Ethiopian counterpart, Mengistu Haile Mariam, a Sudanese official said. Its contents were not disclosed.

Under Major General Nimeiri, Sudan accused Ethiopia and Libya of supporting guerrillas fighting in southern Sudan. Ethiopia, linked with Libya in a 1982 defense pact, charged that Sudan similarly aided rebels fighting in the Eritrea and Tigre regions of Ethiopia.

Since the coup, Khartoum has sent a delegation to Tripoli to successfully negotiate the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Libya.

Dollar Urged As Topic for Bonn Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

collaboration, there was a marked resemblance between the report of the Senate Democrats and Mr. Danforth's speech to the National Press Club.

Besides their stands on the strong dollar and the new trade round, both faulted the Reagan administration for not having a coordinated trade policy despite a record \$123.3-billion trade deficit in 1984 that may go even higher this year.

Mr. Danforth accused the administration of "inaction" on trade. He said it has long been "the poor stepchild" of government, placed behind foreign policy and other economic concerns.

Of Japan, Mr. Danforth said, "no other nation contributes so little to the open trading system in relation to its gains," and he urged the administration to retaliate against Japanese barriers to U.S. products. He said this "measured response" would be more constructive than congressional rhetoric that now serves as the only "practical disincentive to Japanese protectionism."

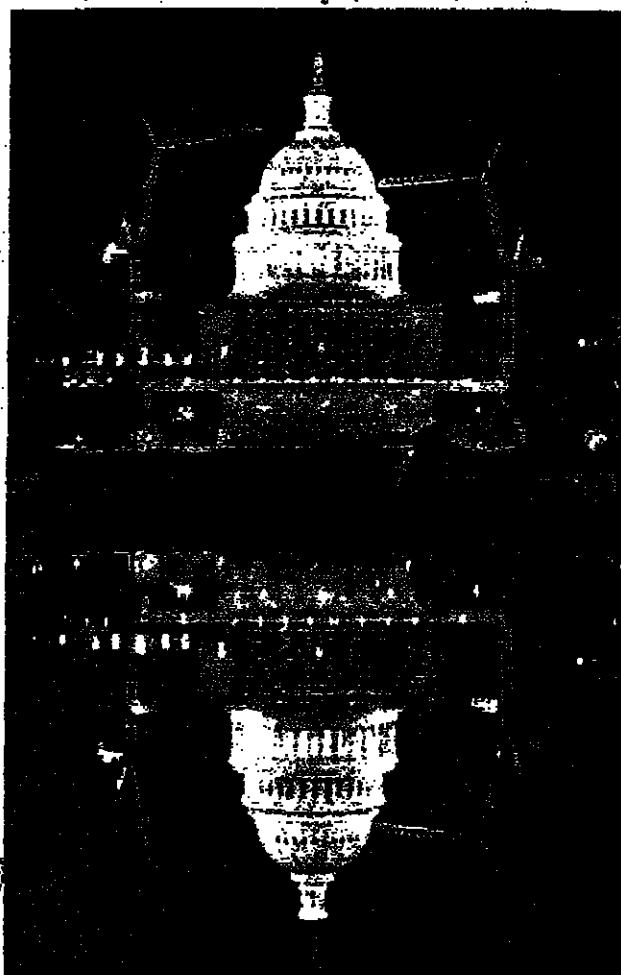
Mr. Danforth called U.S. efforts to stop Japan's unfair trade practices "embarrassingly ineffective." "It is embarrassing," he said, "to watch the president of the United States plead with the prime minister of Japan. It is embarrassing to see one negotiating delegation after another return from Tokyo with hopeful announcements and no new sales. It is ineffective when our exports to Japan grow by 2 percent while our imports grow by 38 percent."

Copter Crashes in New York

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A helicopter crashed into the East River as it took off from the 34th Street heliport Friday with eight persons aboard, and at least seven of them were rescued, police said. A police officer said all passengers and crew were rescued from the New York Helicopter craft.

AMERICAN TOPICS



MIRROR, MIRROR — Cranes and scaffolding being used for repairing the west side of the U.S. Capitol are seen in the reflecting pool on the Mall in Washington.

Good Landing: One You Walk Away From

The Discovery space shuttle flight this month was the roughest yet for any shuttle aircraft: 123 heat-shield tiles broke, apparently during lift-off through rain, and other damage was caused when sun glare required landing in a direction without a headwind, with a touchdown at 231 mph (372 kph), the fastest shuttle landing yet.

This made the brakes lock, which in turn blew out two tires. A hole the size of a dinner plate was burned in the tip of a wing where a landing flap apparently dislodged several protective tiles. Robert Sieck, the shuttle launch operations director, said, "We suffered more severe damage on this landing than on any other so far."

Short Takes

A shoe manufacturer, Puma USA, says it has managed to combine two U.S. passions, jogging and computers, in a shoe with a built-in electronic device, which weighs only an ounce (28 grams). It can be plugged into a home computer when the run is done and provide an instant read-out on how far you ran, how fast, how many calories you burned up and how faithfully you kept to your jogging program.

For the first time, the Federal Aviation Administration has set a maximum blood alcohol standard for airline crews, in addition to the long-standing rule prohibiting drinking or drug use for eight hours before a flight. When the new rule takes effect June 17, air personnel are to be considered under the influence if the alcohol level is .04 percent or higher. A typical police limit for testing drivers is .10 percent.

Shorter Takes: William Section and his twin sister, Margaret Adams, jointly celebrated their 100th birthdays this month in Ashland, Kentucky. The Guinness Book of Records estimates the odds of twins both reaching the age of 100 at 700 to one.

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AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean, Father George-V or Alma-Henry. Sunday 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 5 p.m. Tel.: 720.17.92.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Somerville. Tel.: 607.67.02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Reuil-Malmaison. English speaking, all denominations. Bible study 9:45, worship 10:45. 56 Rue Bore-Rolins. Tel.: 749.15.29.

MONTE CARLO
Int'l Fellowship, 9 Rue L. Notti. Sunday Bible by (all open) 9:45 a.m. Worship 11:45 a.m. Tel.: 255151/255115.

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Sandinists Call Aid Vote In Congress A Key Victory

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Sandinist government believes it has won an important battle against the Reagan administration with the refusal by U.S. congressmen to authorize further aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents.

The Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, the foreign minister, has called the vote in Congress "an important step, inasmuch as it isolates the president, because Congress has said it will no longer be an accomplice to his policy of state terrorism."

Throughout President Ronald Reagan's crusade to get \$14 million more for the insurgents, Sandinist leaders made their objective clear: no more U.S. military pressure against their revolution and resumption of direct talks to normalize U.S.-Nicaraguan relations.

A proposal backed by Mr. Reagan to give \$14 million for food, clothing, medicine and other non-military items to the guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government failed, 215-213, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday night.

The vote was seen here as a demonstration that key Sandinist arguments were shared by the congressmen. But it was not considered as a solution to the guerrilla conflict, which has been waged here since 1981.

In assessing the congressional vote, Father d'Escoto also said in his statement Thursday: "President Reagan himself has said that independently of the vote in Congress he would never abandon his brothers, as he likes to call the CIA mercenaries, that he would continue violating all the laws and looking for a way to go on financing crime and destruction in Nicaragua."

"Let us have no illusions," Father d'Escoto said. "The war has not ended. The war continues. The CIA is still directing the mercenaries and seeking other ways of funding."

President Reagan ordered on Friday a review of political, economic and other steps that could be taken against the government of Nicaragua and in support of the guerrillas. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Leaders of the main guerrilla group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, have pledged from Honduras and the United States that they will carry on their battle to overthrow the six-year-old Sandinist government even without the \$14 million denied by Congress. The pledges recalled similar declarations last summer, when Congress first cut off rebel funding after approving approximately \$80 million in CIA financial and logistics aid over three years.

The guerrillas were continued despite that cutoff. Insurgent commanders and Sandinist officials agree that rebel forces achieved their greatest penetration, rhythm of attack and staying power in the northern mountains last fall and winter, months after U.S. funding was supposed to have stopped.

Rebel leaders and U.S. officials said the explanation for the continued fighting was increased popular support among Nicaraguan peasants and financial support from private sympathizers in the United States and "political circles" elsewhere.

Sandinist officials maintain, however, that the Reagan administration continued to back the rebels through CIA money that was laundered to get around the congressional ban.

■ **Eventual Aid Expected**
Democrats and Republicans in Congress say that some form of nonmilitary aid to Nicaraguan insurgents is likely to be approved if the issue is raised again later this year, as expected. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Even though the House voted against further funding, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the administration was seeking ways to force further votes on the issue.

Several moderate and conservative Democrats who voted against the proposal said they would have supported it if they had known that the alternative would be no aid at all.

After the House killed the proposal backed by Mr. Reagan, it also killed a Democratic alternative that it had approved earlier. This would have provided \$14 million in aid to the region without assisting the rebels directly.

Legislators said that the outcome was the result of parliamentary one-upmanship, not a reflection of the mood of the House.

WASHINGTON — A secret air force satellite that is widely believed to be an intelligence-gathering device was placed in a radically different orbit from many such reconnaissance satellites.

According to figures made public Thursday by the air force, the satellite was placed in a highly elliptical orbit at a low angle above the equator.

The majority of U.S. reconnaissance satellites have been launched into roughly circular orbits that pass across polar regions, so that they spend as much time as possible over the Soviet Union. This satellite, by contrast, would pass

Two Harts Quicken the Political Pulse in California

By Jay Marchews

Washington Post Service

SAN LEANDRO, California — Constituents have suspected him of bigotry. Callers have scorned him for statements he never made. Hotel clerks have greeted his arrival with confused looks.

It is not all cheers and confetti being Gary Hart, especially if you are not the Gary Hart who last year became a household word when he sought the Democratic presidential nomination.

Nevertheless, for a tall, handsome California state senator who happens to bear the same first and last names as the tall, handsome U.S. senator from Colorado, confusion has produced an unexpected bonus in contending for the governorship.

In the media-driven circus of late 20th-century U.S. politics, having a familiar name is half the battle. What otherwise would be no more than an odd and amusing coincidence has turned a legislator described by one supporter as "not flashy," a man who never has run in a statewide election, into a Democratic contender for the California governorship.

"Usually a politician has to spend millions of dollars to acquire that kind of name identification," said Mr. Hart's chief of staff, Jerry Seeborg. Gary Warren Hart's national publicity and smashing victory in the 1984 California presidential primary made Gary Kersey Hart's name unforgettable. And it put him near the top of the list of candidates for the position held by



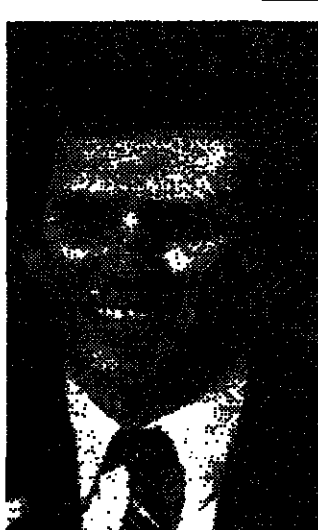
Gary Kersey Hart

A Republican governor, George Deukmejian.

When it was revealed that the Colorado senator had been born Gary Hartpence and changed his name, supporters of the Santa Barbara senator began to refer to him as "the real Gary Hart."

If Gary K. Hart had no achievements to back up this public relations windfall, Republican tacticians would not be so concerned. But in eight years as an assemblyman and two as a state senator, Mr. Hart has steered politically potent

For a tall, handsome California state senator who happens to bear the same name as the tall, handsome U.S. senator from Colorado, confusion has produced an unexpected bonus in contending for the governorship.



Gary Warren Hart

A. Waxman and Howard L. Bernman, Democratic representatives to the U.S. House, Mr. Hart holds his own.

He has two formidable potential opponents for the Democratic nomination, the mayor of Los Angeles, Tom Bradley, and a state senator, John Garamendi. Both of them have run statewide campaigns. But, Mr. Hart said, the frustrations of the Deukmejian administration justify the risk. If he can find the money.

"I had my whole legislative program vetoed last year," he said. "The whole idea of six more years of waiting around" for Mr. Deukmejian "to retire during the most productive years of my life is not very appealing," he said.

Mr. Hart said that he and his wife, Carry, a pediatrician, and their three young daughters were ready for a statewide campaign and the mixups that are sure to result — some, inevitably, from Mr. Hart's name. Staff members recall one constituent, thinking he was seeing the California senator on television, calling to ask "why Gary kept calling his wife Lee." That is the name of the Colorado senator's wife.

Both Gary Harts were baptized politically in the anti-war movement and since have been friends and occasional allies. They first met when the Colorado Hart came through California as chairman of George McGovern's presidential campaign.

In July 1971, with Gary W. Hart in town trying to get votes for Mr. McGovern and Gary K. Hart running for the state assembly, the Santa Barbara NewsPress published side-by-side photos of the two. Both wore white shirts and wide striped ties, held telephones to their ears and balanced notes on their laps while their right hands, holding pens, rested on stacks of mail. The only noticeable difference was Gary W. Hart's much longer hair, "and that might lose me votes," the newspaper quoted Gary K. Hart saying.

Bush Lays Groundwork For '88 Presidential Bid

By Gerald M. Boyd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the most telling indication so far that he might make a 1988 presidential bid, Vice President George Bush has declared his intention to establish a political action committee.

In taking the step, Mr. Bush joined several other Republicans who are possible candidates for the nomination and have established similar committees. Mr. Bush's committee would provide the vice president with an organization to raise funds if he decides to run.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Bush acknowledged that the committee represented the clearest signal to date that he would be a candidate to succeed President Ronald Reagan. However, Mr. Bush said that he was still undecided about seeking the office and would wait until after the 1986 elections before making a decision.

"It will be interpreted, I think with some degree of propriety, as a signal on 1988, but it shouldn't be interpreted as having made a decision," Mr. Bush said.

The decision to establish a committee did not represent the "definitive" statement on whether he would run, he said, "but clearly it will be interpreted as a signal that I am very interested and that would be the proper interpretation."

Mr. Bush, 60, said that the creation of the committee would be a "big step forward" from his posture in the presidential campaign last summer, when he refused to discuss a possible bid in 1988.

Although some details have not been resolved, the committee is to be formally established this week or next week when papers are filed with the Federal Election Commission, according to Craig L. Fuller, the vice president's chief of staff.

Mr. Fuller said that an office with a small staff will open early next month.

Mr. Fuller said the decision to move ahead with the committee was the result of urgings by political supporters, who wanted Mr. Bush to begin positioning himself toward seeking the nomination in 1988.

"His friends wanted a political organization and we formed the fund in answer to that demand," Mr. Fuller said.

The committee is also expected to provide funds for Republicans running for the House and Senate next year.

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George Bush

political action committees, which raise money for candidates. Mr. Bush is to serve as honorary chairman, and Robert A. Mosbacher, a Texas oil executive, is to be treasurer. Mr. Mosbacher was finance chairman for Mr. Bush's campaign in 1980 when he opposed Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination.

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Britain Prepares System Of Censorship for War

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Defense Ministry has approved the outlines of a new system of media control designed to "protect military information" during times of conflict while avoiding the kind of censorship charges that arose during the 1982 Falklands War with Argentina.

In a ministry white paper issued late Wednesday, the government rejected as not "practicable today" the recommendations of a ministry-sponsored study group. The group urged that it establish a World War II-type press censorship mechanism that would go into effect during a major conventional war.

But in proposals that go far beyond those adopted in the same area last year by the Pentagon, the ministry accepted a recommended bargain with the media — to apply to both limited and general war — under which war-front correspondents would agree in writing, in advance, not to report anything the military did not want them to.

In exchange, the journalists would be made, in effect, part of the military unit or operation they were covering. They would be provided with uniforms, transportation with the troops, informational briefings and assistance in transmitting their dispatches from the front.

These regulations, and the way in which the British government managed press coverage of the Falklands crisis, have been the object of some envy within the Reagan administration, which had problems with the media over its restrictions of press access during its 1983 invasion of Grenada.

But media outrage, congressional pressure and First Amendment tradition have made it difficult for the U.S. administration to effect any widespread institutional changes in the way the U.S. press does business or sees its mission.

British tradition is quite different and press reaction to the white paper's proposals, which the government said will be discussed with the media before being carried out, was subdued.

Polish Activist Denounces the Police Michnik Urges International Monitoring of His Trial

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSAW — In a letter smuggled from his jail cell, Adam Michnik, a leading dissident, has denounced the Polish police and appealed for international monitoring of his coming trial. He also urged that the treatment of political prisoners be added to the agenda of the Geneva arms talks.

In the letter, titled "A Lesson on Dialogue," the 38-year-old historian resumed the prison writings in which he challenged and ridiculed the Polish authorities from prison for more than two and a half years until he was freed in a general amnesty nine months ago.

After six months of freedom, Mr. Michnik was arrested again in February at a meeting convened by Lech Walesa, the founder of the independent Solidarity trade union.

Mr. Michnik and his fellow Solidarity activists, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, are awaiting trial on charges of inciting public unrest in connection with the meeting. At the meeting the men discussed a strike as a response to government plans for price increases.

Mr. Michnik was apparently anticipating and seeking to parody the use of a tape recording that police made surreptitiously of a conversation they had with Mr. Lis. The recording is part of the evidence against the three.

Mr. Michnik, disclosing the existence of the recording, said it was made in Room 404 of the Hevelius Hotel on Jan. 25 when Mr. Lis, a former Solidarity underground



Adam Michnik

leader who had then been out of prison for scarcely a month, went to talk with two secret police agents.

"Lis went to the room in order to take part in a dialogue about an understanding between the nation's Communist authorities with Polish society," Mr. Michnik wrote in his letter. He said the two agents later testified in pretrial depositions, "with a candor surprising in their profession," that the conversation was recorded on a hidden device.

"Lis is of the opinion that the tape contains faked and edited conversation with the agents and it would be hard to deny him competence in this judgment," Mr. Michnik wrote. He added that the tape contains details "which ordinarily a member of Solidarity would not confide to employees of the Inter-

or Ministry under any circumstances."

These, he wrote, included information about when, where and with whom conspiratorial meetings were held. "To acknowledge the authenticity of the tape, it would be necessary to conclude that Lis went crazy to confide such intimate accounts to agents of the security apparatus," he wrote.

Mr. Michnik was obviously aware that the tape, if aired by the Polish radio and television, could disencourage some of Solidarity's admirers by suggesting collaboration with the police, naive or otherwise, by one of the movement's heroes.

"In reading the transcript of the tape, I finally understood that I had been accurately charged with extremism," he said. "My extremism is based on the conviction that one should never have any conversation with security forces in any place. I never spoke with them and I will not do so in the future, though I know their bandit-like tricks and their contemptible, small, spying souls."

After alleging that Mr. Lis was lured into the conversation by the promise of dialogue, Mr. Michnik wrote, "As always for the Communist authorities, dialogue with society took the form of an interrogation."

Mr. Michnik and his fellow Solidarity officials are being kept in a women's prison, presumably because it is more comfortable.

From his cell, Mr. Michnik appealed to foreign lawyers, labor activists and scholars to apply for visas and seek permission to observe his trial.

"I particularly and warmly invite those among you who take part in the peace movements and who actively seek a dialogue between governments and nations," he wrote.

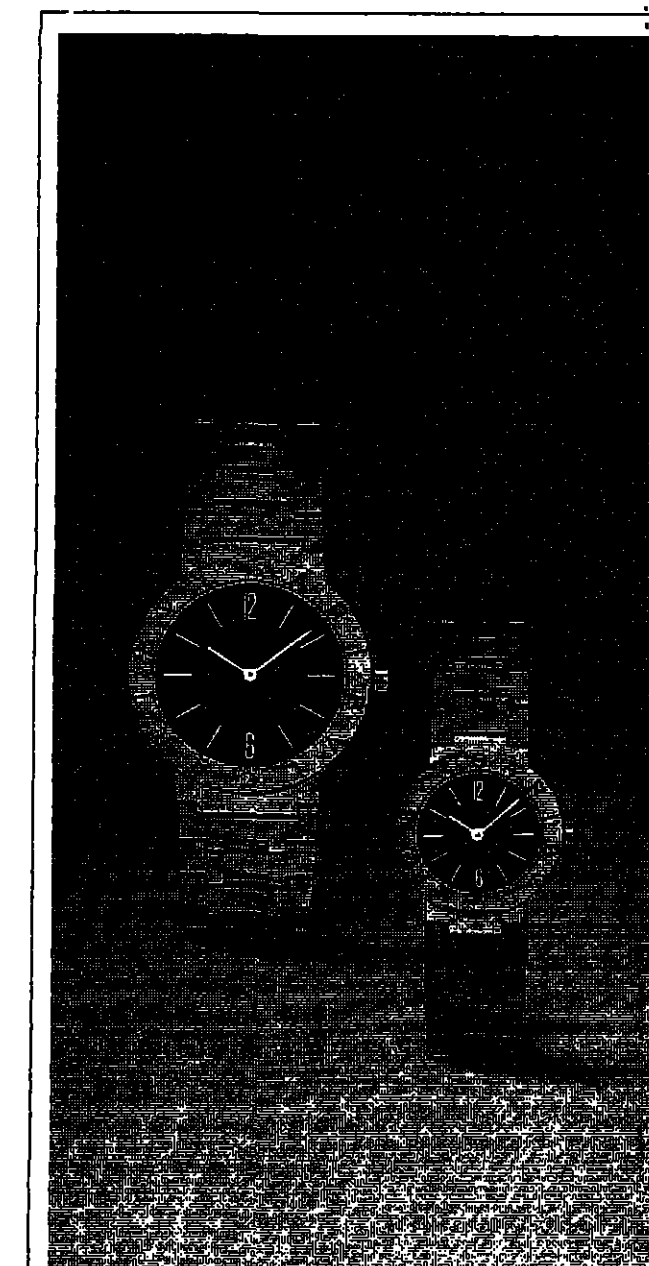
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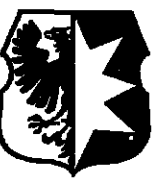
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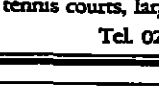
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ARTS / LEISURE

Monograph Boosts Sale of Cartier 'Mystery Clocks'

NEW YORK — A sale of "Magnificent Jewels" at Christie's on Wednesday has provided spectacular evidence of the impact that art books are having on the art market.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

value of the \$7-million sale, it was not confined to jewelry.

There were also precious objects d'art of the art deco period, among the most of which were three "mystery clocks," produced by the Cartier company between the two world wars. The idea is that the mechanism of the clock should not be apparent despite the transparent casing. As Hans Nadelhoffer recounts in "Cartier, Jewelers Extraordinary," published last year by Harry Abrams, the idea was first pursued by French clockmakers in the early 19th century and refined a hundred years later by Maurice

Couet, who presented the first of his models to Cartier as early as 1913.

Couet's invention is based on an optical illusion. The hands of the dial, made of transparent material such as rock crystal, seem to float in emptiness without any visible connection to the movement. They are actually "fixed" onto a separate crystal disk with a toothed metal rim, which is driven by worm gears disguised in the frame of the case," Nadelhoffer wrote.

Couet devised three series of models: a transparent steel encasing the dial; a kind of portico with the dial attached to pillars on either side; and an animal resting on a pedestal, carrying the clock on its back.

The steel type was represented in Wednesday's sale by a remarkable piece drawing its ornamental devices from the neoclassical repertoire. It dates from 1919, according to the chronological chart worked out by Nadelhoffer; he spent a year researching the archives of Cartier,

which had been gathering dust in the basement of the company's headquarters at Place Vendôme in Paris.

A rock-crystal case standing on a white agate base appears to be entirely transparent except for the white enamel chapter ring off the dial, which are set in with gold motifs and Roman numerals. Rose-cut diamond borders run along the frame. In the center of the dial, two hands made of rose-cut diamonds mounted on invisible metallic rods seem to float in space.

Cartier was so eager to keep the manufacturing process a secret that the mystery clocks were shown only to hand-picked clients. Three specimens were displayed in 1922 in Biarritz, where the queen of Spain saw them. These were eventually sold in New York and not a single piece was sent to the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs in 1925 in Paris. So secretive was Cartier that, when selling in the United States, it disguised its name as "European Watch and Clock Co." Nadelhoffer's book reveals.

On Wednesday, the steel mystery clock carrying such an inscription under the movement soared to \$36,000, well above the previous highest price paid for that model, 48,000 Swiss francs, offered in Geneva in November 1979 (\$29,280 at 1979 exchange rates).

The sale of the steel clock paved the way for a mystery clock with an octagonal dial resting on a stand, a variation on a 1920 Cartier model. Framed by a chapter ring of black enamel and gold with applied rose-cut diamond numerals, the rock-crystal dial has two hands suspended inside. The hands, which together form a curving dragon made of small diamonds, add to the

mystery. The estimate was \$30,000 to \$40,000, but the piece zoomed to \$80,000.

But that was peanuts compared with the third mystery clock, an animal sculpture made in Paris in 1924. An agate chalice perched on a rose quartz rockery supports the hexagonal dial. It is one of only 12 mystery clocks with animal figures made by Cartier from 1922 to 1931, according to the data culled by Nadelhoffer from Cartier's files.

Here Cartier surpassed itself. The overall effect is one of Hollywood bad taste. The 19th-century Chinese from China is of yellowish-green agate, topped by an ornate turquoise enamel saddlecloth. Pearl pendants dangle on either side. The rockery is mauve and the pedestal is applied with mother of pearl and panels of enamel designs. From a technical standpoint, however, the dial is astonishing. Four plates of rock crystal are sand-

wiched together, and the inner two plates are fixed to each hand and rotate by gears concealed in the case.

Its whereabouts were unknown until February this year. During an appraisal day organized by Christie's in Miami, François Curjel, a Christie's vice president, received a call from a woman who said she owned an "old jewel clock" by "a European Watch and Clock Co." To Curjel, with Nadelhoffer's book fresh in his mind, the name rang a bell. He made an appointment at once, saw the piece with its mind-boggling ornamentation, noted the fine leather fitted case typical of Cartier in those years, telephoned his New York office to get more information from Nadelhoffer's book and took the clock in for his big April auction. He delighted the seller with an estimate of \$40,000. On Wednesday the piece established a record for any Cartier clock — \$240,000.

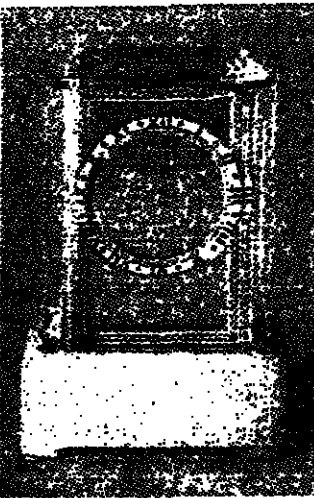
Watercolor to Stay in U.K.

LONDON — A public appeal for money has helped raise the \$242,000 needed to keep an English watercolor from going to the United States, the British Museum announced Thursday.

Stanley Moss, the New York City art dealer who bought "A Cornfield by Moonlight With the Evening Star" by Samuel Palmer, the museum said, has the painting will stay in London, the museum said. The museum launched its appeal in February after the government's export review committee said it would hold up an export license for the painting for five months.

The 19th-century watercolor, which measures just over 7 inches by 11 inches (18 by 30 centimeters), is in the museum's exhibit of English landscape watercolorists, which has attracted 100,000 visitors in 11 weeks. There has been a collection box beside it.

Half the appeal cash came from the government's National Heritage Memorial Fund and the rest from the public and the museum trustees.



"Mystery clock," 1919.

Without the wealth of information in the Cartier monograph, such a price would never have been paid for the clock. Christie's most optimistic expectation was about \$100,000, and, indeed, the piece might never have reached a New York sale room. Until the book came out, the name "European Watch and Clock Co." meant nothing, even to experts.

Shakespeare Folio

The first published folio of Shakespeare's plays, dated 1623, was sold Wednesday at Sotheby's for \$638,000 to John Fleming, a rare book dealer. United Press International reported from New York.

The folio was one of 181 items from the library of the songwriter Paul Francis Webster, who died last year. He had bought the folio in 1965 from Fleming.

The highest price ever paid for a Shakespeare first folio was \$775,000 at an auction in Paris in 1980.

Hot Springs Bathhouses Prove Source of Dispute

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas — The decaying bathhouses of this venerable resort, once glittering with the promise of relief from ailments and gangsters seeking a refuge, may soon be reborn as art galleries, theaters, restaurants and fitness centers.

The ornate, labyrinthine bathhouses once drew hundreds of thousands of people a year to try the supposedly therapeutic waters of their many hot springs. With the advent of miracle drugs, the popularity of Bathhouse Row dropped dramatically, putting all but two of the houses out of business.

The houses, the centerpiece of the Hot Springs National Park, were built by private interests on parkland. They started closing down one by one in 1962. As they were abandoned, ownership reverted to the National Park Service.

The service wants to lease them to entrepreneurs for renovation and commercial use. But a dispute has erupted over who will pay the millions of dollars to restore them.

Clay Farrar Jr., a Hot Springs lawyer, heads a committee that is seeking to revitalize Bathhouse Row. He and his associates contend that the structures deteriorated under the ownership and sole control of the park service and that the service should bear a large share of the cost.

What happens here will be carefully watched as the first major effort of the park service, under a 1980 law, to lease historic structures to entrepreneurs.

The bathhouses present an attractive facade against the green

mountainside behind them. But inside are crumbling plaster, shattered glass, dangling wires, broken pipes, rusting lockers, huge tubs lying on their sides.

There are still vestiges of grandeur in the houses, particularly inside the Fordyce, the biggest of them. It is graced with stained-glass skylights, etched-glass doors, marble benches and fountains; mahogany dressing cubicles, elaborate floors and a central atrium dominated by a life-size sculpture of Hernando de Soto accepting an Indian maiden's offering of water.

Business interests in Hot Springs favor commercial use of the buildings, contending that the image of decay created by the bathhouses is a significant factor in the steep reduction in the number of tourists and in the city's economic decline.

Park service officials say there is not enough money in the Reagan administration budget, now or later, to restore the old bathhouses.

Park service officials say entrepreneurs who lease the buildings for art galleries, fitness spas or restaurants, will have to pay for the refurbishing.

Hot Springs's thermal waters, long believed by many to have strong therapeutic powers, have attracted visitors for centuries. Tradition has it that the Spanish explorer de Soto, in 1541, was the first European to taste the waters.

In 1932, Congress made Hot Springs a federal reservation to be used as a "pleasuring ground" for the people. Thus, in all but name, it became the first national park 40 years before Congress acted to protect Yellowstone, which is generally regarded as the first.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Morandi Still Lives at Marseille
Suffused With Peculiar SilenceBy Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

MARSEILLE—Giorgio Morandi, a hulking, big-boned man, devoted his life to painting works of exquisite claustrophobia, the continuous, patient series of low-keyed still lifes that are today his mark.

While many artists then achieving fame were intent on shocking the world—a world delighted at such a prospect—Morandi's aesthetic choice was much more intimately disturbing, as if a beloved friend whose vitality everyone admires declares one day that he intends to become a Cistercian monk.

An exhibition at the Musée Cantini here assembles 138 works by Morandi from 1910, when the painter was 20 years old, to 1964, the year of his death. It includes paintings, watercolors, drawings and engravings.

Two paintings stand at the beginning of the show to indicate Morandi's responses to Cubism and to "metaphysical" painting. The latter work includes a hatmaker's dummy similar to the figures in the works of De Chirico, Morandi retained something of his passage through the metaphysical movement, but it was the strange silence it evoked, not the more obvious trappings associated with the term.

This silence was intentional in metaphysical painting. De Chirico, who disliked the Italian term *natura morta*, coined *natura silenziosa*, which is closer to the English "still life."

Morandi's still lifes are suffused with a peculiar stillness. They are devoted to the silent existence of the ewers, bottles, boxes and vases that stood on the table of his studio, their color and former gloss transfigured by dust. Such subject matter fills the artist's career.

Artists like the American painter Jim Dine express appreciation for the work of Morandi because, as Dine says, "I am not interested in descriptive painting—what interests me is a painting which deals with painting." This sort of statement reflects a notion ("the subject of art is art") that goes back to the end of the 19th century, to Whistler, Mallarmé and Maurice Denis.

Though one may wonder to what extent the motivations of Morandi coincide with those of Dine or Whistler, Whistler, a brilliant and fashionable artist living at the high point of Europe's expansion and power, was responding with unanswerable irony to the Victorian demand for elevating subject matter. Morandi was in a quite different situation. He once remarked to a friend, on seeing the streets of his native Bologna beflagged for the anniversary of the Italian victory in 1918: "They are commemorating the death of Europe." He was not a recluse, but nor was he a social lion like Whistler.

Morandi's work is marked by a voluntary poverty. The objects he paints are mostly devoid of value. But his inanimate assemblies have a vestigial theatricality about them. While they can be perceived as pure painting, they can also suggest a transposition of family groups or friendly reunions. In this sense there is a certain community of spirit with the work of Giacometti, who was always whittling down his human figures, eliminating the superfluous flesh.

Morandi also calls to mind a muted Chardin, a Chardin of an age that has come upon hard times. Morandi's thoughtful reserve is also perceptible in his landscapes, which are characterized by a curious remoteness. A 1941 landscape is typical in this respect, with monumental buildings set on the ground like boxes on a table. One critic observed that Morandi's landscapes seemed to have been viewed through a telescope.

Giorgio Morandi, Musée Cantini, 19 rue Grignan, Marseille, through June 18.



Giorgio Morandi: Voluntary poverty.

Hugo had two brothers who were artistically inclined. He had five children, including François-Victor, who published the first complete Shakespeare in French, and among his great-grandchildren, Jean, who died last year, and François, who died in 1981, were, respectively, a painter and a goldsmith. Jean's wife, Valentine, was also an artist and a friend of the founder of Surrealism, André Breton.

"Une Famille, les Hugo," Musée Borély, Avenue Clot-Bey, Marseille, through May 26.

The Maeght Foundation in Saint Paul de Vence is showing (through May 16) "Piet Mondrian, de la figuration à l'abstraction," a selection of 42 works by Mondrian that trace his transition from representational painting to abstraction.



'Dream Animal' by the Dutch artist Karel Appel from the COBRA movement.

Dutch COBRA Work in Florence

By Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE—Sixty-seven works of art on paper represent the Dutch component of COBRA, the renovatory artistic movement that sprang from the ashes of northern Europe after World War II, in an exhibition at the Dutch Institute of Art History.

At first glance, COBRA art looks like children's art and so it was, in part. Its Danish, Belgian and Dutch founders were determined to begin anew, free from the formalism that defined and confined the reigning Surrealist art of Paris.

There, in 1948 in the café of the Hôtel Notre Dame, these self-proclaimed northern "barbarians" launched their movement against formalism. The Belgian artist and writer Christian Dotremont labeled it COBRA after the first letters of Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam, which produced its members.

Children's art, primitive art and that of the mentally deranged was particularly cherished. Furthermore, COBRA maintained that art did not necessarily have to do with beauty. As if to prove the point, the children of the artists helped decorate the walls of a house in Bregherød, near Copenhagen, which was offered to Asger Jorn, the leading Danish artist of the group. Their performance was repeated in the communal COBRA house in Brussels, illuminated by the artistic personality of the Belgian Pierre Alechinsky. (Both houses have been destroyed.)

Karel Appel is the most celebrated Dutch graduate of COBRA. A retrospective of his work can be seen as well, at the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi. The 26 oils and 54 drawings from Dutch museums and private collections map the artist's progress from neo-impersonalism to Abstract Expressionism and beyond. Indeed, anyone

looking for the father of neo-Expressionism in Europe could consider Appel as well as Willem de Kooning. Yet, unlike the art of the neo-Expressionists, which tends to be violent or macabre, Appel's is lively, humorous and cheerful.

"Dog" (1955) and "Wild Bird" (1956) are quintessential COBRA subjects, stylized in form and fused in color. Even "Cat Fighting With a Pigeon," executed in 1981, is recognizable in its COBRA origins.

"COBRA: II Contributo Olandese, Viale Torricelli 5; 'Karel Appel,' Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, both through May 12.

At the opposite end of the artistic spectrum is "Masterspieces From Versailles: Three Centuries of French Portraiture" at the Palazzo Pitti.

"Napoleon Crossing the Great St. Bernard" by Jacques-Louis David is the triumphant poster painting of art commissioned or collected by Emperor Louis-Philippe to commemorate the "glory" of France after a bloody revolution and the Napoleonic wars. These portraits of generals, kings, queens, royal children and court ladies were hung in the new museum created in the old royal palace at Versailles.

Shown at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington two years ago, these 50 masterpieces include some of the finest of French paintings by Ingres, Antoine-Jean Gros, Philippe de Champaigne, Charles Le Brun, Simon Vouet and Jean-Marc Nattier.

"Capolavori da Versailles," Palazzo Pitti, through June 16.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

After All the Fuss, Spaniards Flock to Restored 'Las Meninas'

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

MADRID—This is one of the most political cities in Europe, but when Jean Daniel, the editor of the Paris news magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur*, came here recently he found his political friends discussing something other than politics. The talk of the town, Daniel wrote, was the 17th-century Spanish painter Diego Velázquez.

For several months, Spaniards have been slipping into the Prado Museum to rediscover one of Spain's great masterpieces, "Las Meninas" (The Maids of Honor), painted by Velázquez in 1656.

Amid great controversy, the painting was cleaned last summer, and Spaniards are finding new wonders in it.

"One of the most celebrated

paintings of all time," Daniel wrote, "was simply unknown."

The excitement over the rediscovery of the painting has tended to make many Spaniards forget the anger and recrimination of last summer, when the Prado called in a foreigner to clean the canvas, British-born John Brealey, 61, chief of conservation at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Velázquez was the court painter of King Philip IV. "Las Meninas" completed four years before his death, may be his most famous work. The huge painting has an unusual perspective, for it depicts the Infanta Margarita, her maids of honor, two dwarfs and three other attendants in a room with Velázquez while he paints the portrait of King Philip and Queen Mariana.

Only a mirrored reflection of the king and queen can be seen. For many years, it had been difficult for visitors to the Prado to appreciate its full magnificence. Varnish put on the painting in its last cleaning, in 1871, had become dark and discolored. On top of this, the painting was exhibited in a small, dark room. After five weeks of work, Brealey received the Spanish Medal of Fine Arts from King Juan Carlos I. The cleaning was followed by restoration of paint by the regular restorer staff of the Prado. The cleaning and restoration turned up touches of color that had been hidden, and brought out much of the original color.

When the painting was put on exhibit in a special room in the basement of the Prado, in August, there were still some grumbles. Antonio Bisquert, a painter and restorer, told the Madrid newspaper ABC that the painting had lost tones and unity because it was overcleaned and made too bright.

This kind of criticism has been dismissed by Brealey as absurd because of what he calls his reputation as a conservative cleaner.

The response from most Spaniards has been far more positive. For months, the special gallery exhibiting "Las Meninas" and a series of display cases describing the cleaning has been crowded.

Writing in Madrid's influential newspaper *El País*, the columnist Carlos Seco Serrano said, "I have been able to make a reverent and passionate visit to 'Las Meninas,' thanks to an impeccable restoration."

The Prado is itself being renovated. It will soon reopen a series of galleries devoted exclusively to the works of Velázquez. The plan is to put "Las Meninas" on a wall where it can be prominently seen even through the doors of a neighboring gallery.

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'Americana': A Fable
Of the Desire to Create

CAPSULE reviews of movies recently released in the United States:

It is Kansas, 1973, when David Carradine, wearing worn khaki with an Airborne patch on his sleeve, wanders into a sleepy village indistinguishable from countless

others, except for a derelict carousel standing in a field alongside a road. He knows that he has found what he has been looking for, and sets about restoring it.

In "Americana," which he also directed, Carradine "so effectively communicates without words that he is a man who has survived a hell on earth that we understand he is satisfying an intense craving to create rather than to destroy," writes Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times. "By the time this mesmerizing poetic fable is over, it has more than earned so sweeping a title."

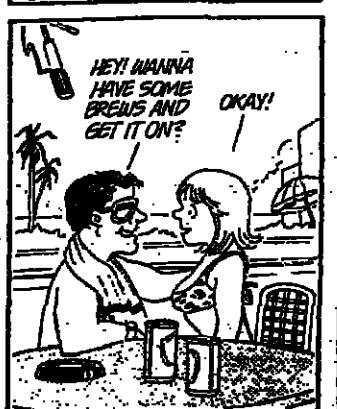
"The Hit" is the story of a gang member-turned-informer whose day of reckoning finally comes. We see Willie Parker (Terence Stamp) before and after his testimony, and he undergoes a marked change—from flashy hood to a man at peace with the world, and at peace even

with what he knows is inevitable. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times finds the film "something special: thoughtful, perfectly performed and carrying the clear stamp of an extremely interesting director," Stephen Frears.

Fitzroy Wynn (Christopher Plummer) is part ham actor, part theatrical genius, a man whose immense ego is being eaten away by his advancing age in "Lily in Love." His wife, Lily (Maggie Smith), has written a smashing script for a new film with no part for him. With the help of his longtime agent, Jerry Silber (Adolph Green), and the magic of a makeup man, he disguises himself as a blond, youngish Italian and lands the role. Though the only writer whose name appears in the film credits is Frank Capra, "Lily in Love" is, in fact, an updated adaptation of Ferenc Molnár's classic romantic farce, "The Guardsman."

Shot in Budapest and New York, the film was directed by the Hungarian Karoly Makk. Smith "is splendid here as Fitz's possibly adulterous wife," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Plummer's performance is possibly the best thing he's ever done on the screen, and Green is a delight as the implacable voice of reason."

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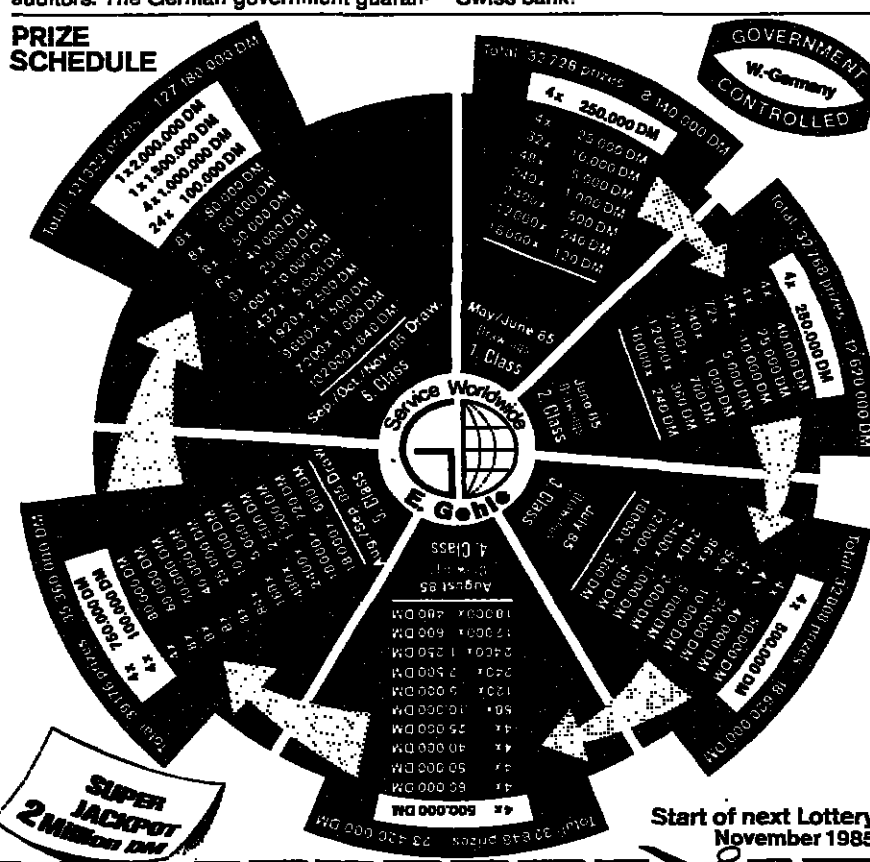
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Nicaragua Unpolicy

First the House of Representatives rejected military aid for the Nicaraguan "contra" — that was good, a blow against a misguided intervention. The House then approved a Democratic alternative designed to aid refugees and facilitate peacekeeping — not so good: It put no muscle behind the call to negotiate. Then, having meanwhile rejected a Senate-approved plan (which was accepted by the administration) for nonmilitary aid to the contras, the House threw out that same Democratic alternative, 303-123. Democrats wished to derail any legislative vehicle the president might later try to commandeer; Republicans were mad at the Democrats. Thus did Congress kill the administration's policy and offer no substitute: the new Nicaragua unpolicy.

What now? Under the congressional heavy-lifts a workable policy may be struggling to be born. Let us hope so. Congress opposes military intervention, proxy or direct. On this issue there is a real gap, yet President Reagan has no wise choice except to rule out intervention. But there is only marginal congressional favor for the Sandinists' internal order and there is much distrust of their pro-Cuban and pro-Soviet orientation. Congress rightly bided its time, waiting for a regime with which the use of force, when means short of force had not been used against a regime with which the United States is not at war. Surely Congress is ready to support other means now.

What needs to be done is to organize the nonmilitary means and to establish reasonable

ends to which to apply them. The instruments should include a further economic squeeze; its effect could be substantial, since the United States is Nicaragua's top trading partner. As the prospect of military intervention fades, it should become progressively easier to enlist other Latin Americans in economic sanctions and in political pressures designed to exact a price for the Sandinists' failure to honor the pledges of pluralism and nonalignment they made to the hemisphere in return for help in ousting the Somoza dictatorship in 1979. These pressures could include condemnation and diplomatic isolation.

They should be applied first to obtaining a cease-fire — a merciful mission, given that Congress has now cut off the contras from their basic source of military aid. In conditions of a cease-fire, the Contadora regional peace effort becomes at once more feasible.

The second goal should be to induce the Sandinists to open up a dialogue with the opposition, as the Salvadoran government has done even while the Salvadoran insurgents are still fighting. Contadora has a direct relevance to the Sandinists' internal order and there is much distrust of their pro-Cuban and pro-Soviet orientation. Congress rightly bided its time, waiting for a regime with which the use of force, when means short of force had not been used against a regime with which the United States is not at war. Surely Congress is ready to support other means now.

What needs to be done is to organize the nonmilitary means and to establish reasonable

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reagan: 'Tiger' on Deficits

President Reagan's budget speech Thursday was a sharp and effective attack on the mismanagement by that fellow in the White House, whom he never named. The question, Mr. Reagan declared, is whether the country can compel its government "to end the dangerous addiction to deficit spending and finally live within its means." Right! The United States, he said, cannot "stay on the immoral, dead-end course of deficit spending." How true! If only Mr. Reagan had been elected in 1980, things would be different. Mr. Reagan is a tiger on deficit spending and, if he were in charge, you can be sure there would be no huge deficit to strain and distort the economy.

We pause here for a deep sigh and a return to reality. Since the late 1960s, Republican presidents have fallen repeatedly into the habit of speaking about deficits as though they were in the opposition. The reason is simple. The spending programs are popular, and deficits produce the kind of temporary boom that is very helpful in winning elections. But good conservatives cannot approve of them, and the recent Republican presidents have usually resolved the dilemma by pretending that someone else must be doing these dreadful things. The fastest increase in social benefits in American history was not in the New Deal or the

Great Society, but in the Nixon-Ford period of the early 1970s. Nondefense spending this year will be higher, both in dollars and as a proportion of gross national product, than it was when Jimmy Carter left office in 1981.

Speaking of spending cuts, Mr. Reagan earnestly said: "One area we will not touch, however, is the safety net for needy Americans." Really? Mr. Reagan was advocating a cut of 2 percent a year, for the next three years, in the purchasing power of Social Security benefits. If that goes into effect, the Congressional Budget Office estimates, about 650,000 people will fall below the poverty line. There seems to be a hole in the safety net.

But Mr. Reagan is right when he says the deficits are a serious threat. They result from the excessive 1981 tax cut. The deficits speeded up the economy, pulling it out of recession and producing a wave of prosperity for last year's election. But as they continue they will generate either much higher interest rates or much higher inflation. Spending cuts alone cannot control the deficits. Higher taxes are needed.

Mr. Reagan seems at last to sense serious trouble ahead. That is a good sign. But he is evidently not yet ready to deal with it in ways that are either fair or effective.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still Counting in Indiana

Controversy over Indiana's 8th Congressional District seat continues to grow, while the possibility fades of conclusively determining who actually was elected to it. It is time for the House to declare the seat vacant so that Indiana's governor can authorize a special election.

The controversy began on the last election night when the incumbent Democrat, Frank McCloskey, finished 72 votes ahead of his Republican challenger, Richard McIntyre. After a recount put Mr. McIntyre ahead, Indiana's secretary of state certified him the winner. But the House, controlled by Democrats who were suspicious of the state recount, refused to seat Mr. McIntyre and ordered another recount under the direction of a special task force. That tally, completed last week, gave Mr. McCloskey the victory by four votes.

A close vote — and this was one of the closest House races in this century — does not by itself justify a special election. But the

recounts have been hopelessly tainted by the appearance of partisanship. The House task force, for example, voted 2 to 1 on partisan lines to exclude dozens of absentee ballots for technical reasons. Yet it allowed other absentee ballots with the same flaw to be counted.

One need not agree that Democrats have "raped" the Constitution, as some Republicans put it, to appreciate that Mr. McCloskey's "victory" now is no more convincing than Mr. McIntyre's was earlier. While there is no guarantee a new election would not be just as close, it should be possible to ensure against another bungled vote count. Ground rules to assure the integrity of both balloting and counting could be worked out in advance by local authorities and representatives of the House. The decision rests with the House Democrats, who, with a 70-seat margin, can do as they wish. Wisdom and fairness argue for a special election.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan: Lame but Not Immobile

President Reagan is said to be a lame duck. But such a bird can still fly high, far and fast, and he is not ready for a duck shoot. He has great political strengths, for he owes nothing to 1988's electoral politics. His obligations are now to his own sense of place in history. His commitments of principle — for example to preventing the evolution of the Managua regime into a model of Soviet-Cuban socialism — can be expressed with a clarity denied other politicians making electoral calculations.

President Reagan has, moreover, a direct line to Americans: That, above all, was shown by last November's results. This week's votes are not irreversible nor (given the willingness of the House to arm the president with trade and diplomatic sanctions against Managua) irredeemable. Members of the House and some senators who face the polls next year stand vulnerable to a full, convincing expression by the president to the people of foreign policy imperatives in Nicaragua and elsewhere. Congress has not wholly grasped that.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: U.S. Vice President Hails Tariff
ST. LOUIS — Mr. James S. Sherman, Vice President of the United States, addressing the Citizens' Industrial Association here, strongly supported the new tariff law. He declared that the protectionist policy would never be abandoned; the new law was working better than its framers had believed it would. Mr. Sherman said: "It is a revenue-getting tariff, for it will probably wipe out the deficit in the first year." He pointed out that, on the other hand, the imports for the past eight months of the fiscal year exceeded by over \$200 million those of the previous year and stated that nine-tenths of these imports could be made in America. He would not say that any American industries had been injured, but he asked if it would not be well to examine these increased imports.

1935: France Inaugurates Television
PARIS — Television was inaugurated in France (on April 26) when a distinguished assembly, including postal, radio and state officials, wireless experts, photographers and newspaper men gathered at the post office headquarters in the Rue de Grenelle to see the first photographs flashed through space. "Marvelous!" was the word on everyone's lips after the experiment, which all agreed was successful. The first picture transmitted was that of Beatrice Bretry, a member of the Comedie-Francaise troupe which recently visited Italy. Receiving sets, which can be attached to the ordinary radio with simple plug-ins, consist of a sort of rectangular screen about eighteen by twenty-four centimeters. They are ready for the market at about 10,000 francs.

A Chance to Narrow the Gap in Geneva

By Seweryn Bialer

NEW YORK — The complex arms control talks taking place in Geneva recessed this week with little to show for six weeks of delicate negotiation. Despite the difficulties, however, I believe that conditions for reaching a major agreement are far better now than in the 1970s.

There can be little doubt that future historians will look to the early 1970s as a period of lost opportunities in Soviet-American relations. What was lost was nothing less than a chance to reverse the inexorable cycle of the arms race and achieve significant cuts in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

Why was this chance lost? I see three primary reasons. First, the United States entered into détente from a position of weakness. It was engaged in the Vietnam War, which by that time Americans knew they could not win. In pursuing détente, Washington hoped to make Moscow help it wind down the war while preserving American honor and international standing. The United States was ready to recognize Soviet-American strategic parity and promised to treat the Soviet Union as an equal global power.

Second, this American weakness abroad was magnified manifold by the Watergate crisis. The isolationist "Vietnam syndrome" combined with an unprecedented decline of the power and credibility of the executive to leave American foreign and security policies in a state of virtual paralysis.

Third, whatever the Russians' plans and expectations when they entered into détente in 1972, their reaction to America's weakness was clear. The Kremlin decided to continue its strategic and theater military build-up almost unilaterally. It saw little risk in its or its allies' involvement in Ethiopia, Angola, South Yemen, the southern African "frontline" states and Afghanistan, and it sought to expand its sphere of influence at U.S. expense. The Kremlin decided it could kick America when America was down.

The inevitable American reaction was not long in coming. From the last two years of the Carter administration, but particularly during the first Reagan term, America started to rearm. America became again a credible and activist force.

Where does this leave us? In a sense, the passage of time has made a major arms control agreement even more difficult than before. The danger of the 1970s still remains — that arms negotiations and partial arms control agreements will not stop the exponential growth of the two superpowers' nuclear arsenals. And the asymmetries that make arms control so difficult — the asymmetry in the Soviet and American nuclear forces and in their geopolitical situations — have in anything increased during the last 10 years of futile negotiations and non-negotiations.

Yet the Geneva negotiations have a much greater chance of success than the negotiations of the 1970s. Today, both sides clearly hope to achieve a comprehensive agreement that would include all aspects of the existing and planned strategic and theater systems and would result in radical arms reductions on both

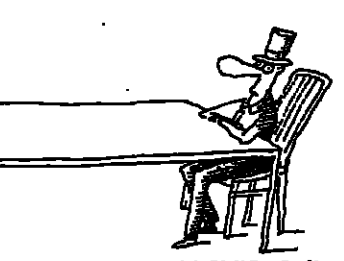
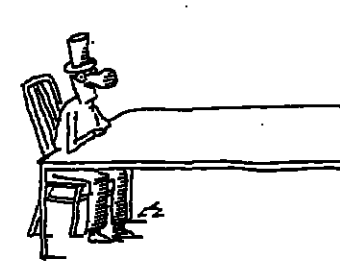
United States is much more powerful than it was in the ignominious 1970s. America has shown that it can increase its military expenditures and match any likely Soviet buildup. It has resumed initiatives in the international arena: It is again an activist power, but one tempered on the congressional side by the Vietnam experience. It is in the forefront of the new industrial revolution of electronics, working from a basically strong economic position. The leaders of both political parties now show the will to increase the risk and costs of any Soviet adventurism.

The Atlantic alliance has survived the crucial political test that accompanied the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The continuing détente between Western Europe and Moscow does not compensate the Russians for their unsettled relations with Washington. China is

able to consolidate his power much faster than Nikita S. Khrushchev and Leonid I. Brezhnev were able to do. He may also have the power to impose his views on arms control, even on those vested interests that oppose them. In this, he may benefit from the fact that the Soviet armed forces are being led by second-rank military professionals.

All of this argues for a major opportunity to make an arms deal with the Kremlin. American leverage over Soviet Union was never as great as it is today. But this opportunity will be lost if America repeats the mistake that Moscow made in the 1970s: It must not kick the Russians in their time of trouble.

One sure way to ruin the opportunity would be to make Reagan's "star wars" initiative a non-negotiable item. If, on the other hand, it were negotiable, in the present situation — a constellation of forces favoring America — a moratorium on its testing and development could be traded for radical,



Patricia in Nin (Belgrade). C&W Syndicate.

sides. This is as it should be: The Geneva talks should not shy away from partial agreements of the kind sought in the 1970s, but they must be regarded as steps to a comprehensive arms reduction accord.

America is being given a second chance to achieve the three key goals of arms control: to deny either power the capability to launch a "first strike," to build stability into the Soviet-American strategic balance and to establish a balance based on finite deterrence — on the minimum forces necessary to deter the other side.

This second chance exists primarily because the correlation of forces is far more favorable to the non-communist countries now than it was in the 1970s.

The balance of military power has not changed perceptibly, yet the

taking decisive steps toward modernization, posing a new strategic threat for Moscow. Japan has decided to add political power to its economic might, even as it slowly increases military spending.

The Soviet Union finds itself in a deep domestic crisis. This is fundamentally an economic crisis, but it has political, social, ideological, cultural and psychological expressions as well. In the international arena, the Soviet Union is retrenching: It is overextended and short of the resources necessary for an ambitious foreign policy.

The new leader in the Kremlin, who knows that the strength of foreign and security policies starts at home, would prefer to concentrate on his country's internal ills. In today's emergency conditions, Mikhail S. Gorbachev will probably be

balanced cuts in Soviet and American offensive arsenals.

Sensitivity to common security interests is required. The Russians have to be convinced by U.S. proposals in Geneva that they have more to gain from a radical arms agreement than from an unrestricted spiral of the arms race. The U.S. side, in turn, must be convinced by the Russians.

Let us not blow the second chance of a meaningful arms pact. America's renewed strength is welcomed by everybody in the free world. But America's strength must be tempered by a knowledge of its limits and concern for mankind.

The writer is a professor of political science at Columbia University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Bitburg, 1985: The Damage Is Done, a Lesson Remains

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The damage has already been done by the incredible mis-handling of President Reagan's trip to West Germany next week. German-American relations were fine and did not require any special, flashy gestures. But in the era of TV politics, men who should be primarily concerned with statesmanship apparently cannot resist stagecraft.

Now the trouble is rubbing off on all concerned, not only the president and his staff but on Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who also looks bumbly and poorly informed. His spokesman has said it will hurt relations if Mr. Reagan does not go to the Bitburg cemetery after so much talk. The German public cannot understand what the fuss is about, and the Americans cannot understand how the Germans could fail to understand.

This is the price of trying to ignore history. The past can be overcome with new friendships and alliances, but it cannot be swept away.

Mr. Kohl made the first mistake when his disingenuous comment about being left out of D-Day celebrations last year. But there was no reason to veil the fact that Germany was the enemy 40 years ago, and that it was defeated in the horrible war it launched with such enthusiasm.

There were German victims of the Nazis, most but not all of them Jews. It is wrong, however, to encourage Germans now to suppose they were "liberated" in 1945 and that the evil that was done died with their defeat. That reply should have been made clearly to Mr. Kohl.

The letter from the floor leader of his party in the Bundestag to Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, who originated a petition signed by 53 U.S. senators asking Mr. Reagan not to go to the Bitburg cemetery, is symptomatic of the bad thinking that comes from trying to refashion history.

The floor leader, Alfred Dreger, noted that he had fought the Russians in World War II and his brother had died on the Eastern front. He said, "When you demand that your president leave off his noble gesture... I must take this as an insult to my brother and his fallen comrades."

Does Mr. Dreger think that because the United States and Soviet Union are adversaries now, Americans approve of the German invasion of 1941 and the monstrous treatment of Russians, while only deploring

what Germans did in the West? Evidently Mr. Kohl got the idea of a capetown visit from President François Mitterrand of France, who does know history, and who arranged a deeply moving ceremony of French-German reconciliation last fall at Verdun. That was the bloodiest World War I battlefield, now a vast panorama of crosses. Both Germans and French are buried there.

There is no American military cemetery in Germany, and this is not because Americans did not die on German soil. The insensitivity of both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Reagan to what this does mean is overwhelming.

Mr. Reagan's offhand remarks about Nazi victims and his refusal to pay a visit of homage to them at Dachau seriously compounded the

weakness. A quick stop at Bergen-Belsen is not exactly a substitute. The site of that camp has grassy mounds covering mass graves.

Dachau is an extraordinary museum. It is terribly painful, but it is humbling and instructive.

A lesson is to be drawn from all these puffs. It is the lesson of Elie Wiesel, a survivor of Auschwitz. Explaining why he can never stop writing about the Holocaust, Mr. Wiesel said, "The fear of forgetting remains the main obsession of all those who have passed through the universe of the damned." We fortunate ones who can never imagine what it is to have such memories must also fear forgetting lest a time come when we do not understand what evil means.

And it is the lesson of Ryszard

Kapuscinski, a Polish journalist who writes about the fall of dictators in exotic lands in order to send a secret message of hope to his compatriots.

Mr. Kapuscinski says of the French historian Fernand Braudel: "He wrote that history is like a river. On the surface, it flows rapidly, and disappears. But down below there is a deep stream which moves more slowly, doesn't change quickly, but is the more important because it drives the whole river. What I'm interested in as a writer is finding this deep current."

If the world's leaders ignore this, especially the leaders of free countries, they can only be driven by events. The mess in preparing Mr. Reagan's trip will have served a useful purpose after all if it brings this conclusion. It is what we do not know that can hurt us most.

The New York Times.

Bergen-Belsen, 1945: Death and Liberation

This was excerpted from a broadcast by Patrick Gordon-Walker, an Oxford historian and BBC commentator, about the liberation of the concentration camp that President Reagan plans to visit.

I WENT to Belsen. The Wehrmacht was not allowed near it. It was entirely guarded by SS men and women. The first night of liberty, many hundreds of people died of joy. Next day some men of the (British) Yeomanry arrived. The people crowded around them, kissing their hands and feet — and dying from weakness.

Corpses in every state of decay were lying around, piled up on top of each other in heaps. One woman came up to a soldier who was guarding the milk store and doing the milk out to children, and begged for milk for her baby. The man took the baby and saw that it had been dead for days, black in the face and shriveled up. The woman went on begging for milk. So he poured some on the dead lips. The mother then started to crouch with joy and carried the baby off in triumph. She stumbled and fell dead in a few yards.

About 35,000 corpses were reckoned. The SS men were driven and pushed along and made to ride on top of the loaded corpses and then shovel them into the great mass open graves. The SS women were made to cook and carry heavy loads. The inmates said that they were more cruel and brutal than the men. They are all young, in their 20s. There was no water, nothing but roots and some boiled stinking carrots, enough for a few hundred people. Men and women had fought for these raw roots.

There are three main classes in the camp. The healthy, who have managed to keep themselves decent, but nearly all of these had typhus. Then there

were the sick, who were more or less cared for by their friends. Then there was the vast underworld that had lost all self-respect, crawling around in rags, living in abominable squalor, defecating in the compound, often mad or half mad.

Over and over again I was told the same story. The parades at which people were picked out arbitrarily for the gas chambers and the crematorium, where many were burned alive. Life and death was a question of pure chance.

"My father and mother were burned. My sister was burned." This is what you hear all the time. ... A story of Auschwitz was told to me by Helen — and her last name she didn't remember. She was a Czechoslovak. When the women were given the chance to go and work elsewhere in the work zones like Hamburg, mothers with children were, in fact, given the choice between their lives and their children's. Children could not be taken along. Many preferred to stay with their children and face certain death. Some decided to leave their children. But if they were left there they would at once be gassed. There were terrible scenes between children and their mothers. One child was so angry that though the mother changed her mind and stayed and died, the child would not talk to her.

None of this is propaganda. This is the plain and simple truth.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dresden Was Not Dachau

Regarding the opinion column "When History Fades a Fair Hearing" (April 22) by V.W. Hughes:

The basic flaw in Mr. Hughes' argument is the contention that World War II was no different than any other war. The Nazis were not just fighting a war. World War II was the extension outside of its national territory of the Nazi regime's policy of extermination.

Dresden, Hiroshima and Dachau are not the same, as Mr. Hughes believes. We were horrified by the bombing of cities like Dresden and Hiroshima, as by the conduct of the German army in Belgium. But none of these acts was the implementation of a policy aimed at the annihilation of an entire population.

DOMINIC LUSINCHI
San Francisco.

We all realize and understand the horror of war. But as Mr. Hughes

correctly notes, peacetime is not war-time. Nothing can be gained from the endless self-torture of accusation, condemnation, rehearsal of sorrow, tearing at old wounds, lacerating the spirit. The Christian ethic is one of forgiveness. Forgiveness does not mean condoning. Forgiveness is hard — that is why it is a virtue.

HARRIET S. DANNENHAUER
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

One cannot but shudder at the thinking of Mr. Hughes. Does he say that if Heinrich Himmler were known to be alive somewhere, efforts to find him should be dropped? This would amount to saying that evil never exists nor demands atonement, that it does not, at least, demand a bringing to book followed by a meticulous piece of judgment.

Mercy? Yes, in the face of expressed repentance. Catching a Himmler or an Eichmann underlying every few years — a hairless, harmless older — serves a purpose at least as important as causing justice

to be done and seen to be done. It educates the young, dramatizes for them what fellow men are capable of and what they, the young, must at all costs steer clear of.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES,
Paris.

How could anyone compare the willful murders in Dachau and other concentration camps with the bombing of Dresden and Hiroshima? However debatable, the latter were to help shorten the war. Were the murders in Dachau meant to do the same?

LISELOTTE ROSENTHAL,
Ascona, Switzerland.

Mr. Hughes either ignores or belittles the fact that those who died in these camps did so because of whom or what they were, not because of

genocide now, or at any time, is to put at risk the only valuable lesson that may be learned from these atrocities: We must never forget.

HOWARD MANN,
London.

The Cemetery Visit
I visited the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp on the very day of its liberation by the British and saw the horrors contained within. Had any one dared to tell me that an American president would, 40 years later, lay a wreath in a German military cemetery, especially one containing tombs of Waffen SS, I would have either hit that man in the face or called him names unfit to print. Alas, alas.

GEORGE M. ZLATOVSKI,
Paris.

Trinitated by the uproar over Reagan's plans to visit a war cemetery. The West army today is the backbone of NATO. The German army of yes-

An LBJ Rule RR Should Have Used

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — Lyndon Johnson left behind no foreign policy doctrine. But he did leave deep convictions about the power of the presidency. He had been raised to a level of a doctrine if he had said them publicly. They bear directly the condition of Ronald Reagan's leaving his sound defeat in Congress on the issue of military support for the Nicaraguan "contras."

The Johnson Doctrine begins with the belief that a president cannot command a figure on the way stage if he is not perceived to be command of his own political processes. Mr. Johnson carried the argument to the conclusion that just a defeat in Congress on an issue deemed vital to a president's interest could be crippling beyond repair.

It is true that, in the instant case, President Reagan abandoned his insistence on military aid and slipped from sight when it became obvious he could not win. But that cannot be the perception that he spent heavily from political capital — and lost.

Regularly, Mr. Johnson warned his advisers that he had only a limited supply of political capital. It was to be husbanded for propositions with reasonable prospect of acceptance or for emergencies.

But does the Johnson Doctrine apply to Ronald Reagan? Does his particular political magic render him immune? Or is his fabled Teflon presidency already damaged?

I would not bet either way. But there is enough recent evidence of unfamiliar fallibility in the performance of the second Reagan administration to suggest a certain relevance of the Johnson Doctrine to Ronald Reagan's case. Even before the mindless bungling of the preparations for his European trip, the president had dipped deeply into his political bank account to win a narrow and perhaps hollow victory on the MX missile. By his inability to dig himself quickly out of the disaster he had dug himself into with his European itinerary, the president squandered further political capital.

So the loss of the key issue of military aid to the "contras" came at a time when a lot of people were already beginning to wonder whether the second Reagan administration had somehow lost the first Reagan administration's fine touch for those tricks of the trade that serve the Reagan presidency best: imagery, symbolism, communication, the projection of "leadership."

Mr. Johnson finally lost command by losing control of events, and appearances, in about February 1968, with the Tet offensive in Vietnam. But generally he did not risk his prestige on behalf of controversial propositions unrelated to his larger Great Society designs. Witness the way he overruled some of his most trusted foreign advisers on an issue that confronted him after his election in 1964.

It was not an earth-shaking deal. The question was whether the United States would participate in a multi-lateral nuclear force. It was to be an experimental mini-armada of surface ships, manned by polar NATO crews and armed with missile missiles whose nuclear warheads would be under U.S. control.

But Mr. Johnson was not persuaded that the Europeans wanted it — nor that Congress wanted it.

In a decisive meeting in December 1964 he killed the idea after giving his assembled advisers a lecture on presidential and congressional politics. He was not carried away by his election "mandate." He doubted Congress was impressed; he knew how fickle public opinion could be. He spoke in shorthand. He was not going to do "another 1919" (a reference to Woodrow Wilson's defeat on the League of Nations and its lasting impact on Wilson's control over Congress). Neither did he intend to do another "1937" (a reference to Franklin Roosevelt's "court packing" scheme whose rejection he believed did Roosevelt permanent damage).

As usual, he had a story from Texas to embellish his argument. It was of a cowboy who saved all year to buy a bottle of whiskey and a string of firecrackers and consumed both on New Year's Eve.

"I worked like hell to get to be president," Mr. Johnson said, "and I don't want to set it all off at once."

Now, LBJ never laid claim to charisma of the kind that Mr. Reagan can rightly lay claim to. So we will have to wait and see whether Mr. Reagan is the exception to a well-recognized rule. What can be said with certainty is that Mr. Reagan's recent handling of the money for the contras was in clear violation of the Johnson Doctrine.

Washington Post Writers Group.

terday, to which the young men buried at this cemetery belonged, fought a conventional war in a generally honorable fashion. Exceptions certainly exist — not only in the German army but in the armies of the Allies.

The German armed forces were not the tools of the Nazi racial extermination policy. The soldiers of the German army, navy and air force fought much as the Allied soldiers did — where and when sent. The young German soldier — stripped of all political choice by the ascendancy of the Nazi party — was no more responsible for the war than his English or American counterpart. A broad, inaccurate condemnation of the German soldier in World War II is inappropriate. Such sentiments directed at the memories of the SS are not. The distinction must be made, fairness to the German nation and people, who will carry the shame of the Holocaust with them forever.

R. TURNER
Wiesbaden, West Germany.

A SPECIAL REPORT

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By Leticia G. Jeff

their clothes are often colorful and some of their work is absolutely crazy, but it's exciting."

Some of the fourth-generation names to watch include Atsuro Tayama, whose A.T. label can be found in the United States and Australia, Kensho Abe, Noriko Kazuki, Yoshio Ishikawa, Akiko Sakaizumi, Takayuki Mori, Yoshiki Hishinuma and Katsuhiko Kamisaki. Others are Mariko Aimi, who has a New York-based company that sells under the label Mariko; Nobuo Ikeda, whose line is available at 250 stores around the world, including top U.S. retailers; Masaru Amano and Chisato Tsumori.

Besides, as Rei Kawakubu, Comme des Garçons designer and high priestess of the New Wave, sagely puts it: "The course of one's life is peaks and valleys — that is what we remember — and we must realize it is not part of life to always be at the peak."

1983 Comme des Garçons

1984

and in 1985

Yohji Yamamoto in 1985

in 1984

and in 1983

By Nina Hyde

By Anne-Marie Schiro

Bergdorf Goodman, which had not been on the Japanese bandwagon in 1983, opened a department for Issey Miyake last year. Henri Bendel still carries Comme des Garçons, which has developed a following of its own. And the Comme des Garçons shop in New York's SoHo is highly successful, according to its owner, Dianne Benson.

"I felt a backlash against Japanese fashion last spring," Benson said. "What was the vanguard of everything was suddenly the nadir of everything. I felt a reluctance from our clientele. But now Comme des Garçons is booming and my Miyake business is just like it used to be."

One of the reasons for the popularity of the Comme des Garçons spring collection, she said, is that it is easy to understand. "Every garment has two arms, a place to put your head and your feet." All those extraneous panels and sleeves on the earlier Japanese clothes did put off quite a few potential customers, who could not figure out how to wear them.

Benson has two other boutiques in New York called Dianne B., one on Madison Avenue, the other in SoHo. Her first store, the one on Madison Avenue, has been selling Issey Miyake and Kansai all along.

"I recently did a study for my accountant," Benson said, "and discovered that the Japanese portion of my business has been steadily between 35 and 45 percent for nine years."

Selma Weiser of the Charivari shops in New York said her sales of Japanese fashion doubled last year over 1983.

She has been selling Issey Miyake since she found him in Paris in 1974, she said. "I thought he was the world's greatest designer. I discovered Yohji three or four years ago and took an initial big position on him."

Her stores still carry both designers, and she now goes to Japan regularly to find lesser-known lines.

When Bloomingdale's announced a Japanese promotion for last fall, many observers felt that the timing was not exactly propitious. But according to Kalman Ruttenstein, store vice president and fashion director, "The customer surprised us, and the Japanese clothing sold very well, especially Yohji, Comme des Garçons and Matsuda.

"Once the Japanese fashions got over the period when they were ragged and tattered to the edges, the customer discovered that they were comfortable enough to own. The customer realized that they didn't have to wear the look from head to toe but could just buy individual pieces and wear them with their other clothes. Our sales have gone consistently up."

Dianne Benson pretty much summed up the feeling of retailers today: "Now that nothing is being said about Japanese fashion, everything that is good and positive about it is resurging itself."

A SPECIAL REPORT ON JAPANESE FASHION



Western Retailers Meet with Success

By Terry Trucco

TOKYO — In recent years, Japanese designers have opened boutiques everywhere from San Francisco to Sydney and large Japanese retailers have also gained a foothold abroad, notably in the United States. But big-name foreign firms are just as eagerly setting up shop in Japan.

Some of these companies lease space in large department stores. The new Seibu store in Tokyo's Ginza district contains outposts of Van Cleef and Arpel, Hermès, Yves Saint Laurent and even Sotheby's, all on one gilt-edged floor.

More and more international names in retailing are making a bigger investment here and launching their own free-standing stores. In the Ginza district alone, the stylish foreign line-up includes Louis Vuitton, Laura Ashley, Dunhill, Gucci, Chanel and New York clothing Paul Stuart. And the ranks are growing rapidly in other parts of Tokyo and Japan, spurred by Japan's keen interest in upscale goods.

Foreign retailers have discovered what the Japanese already know: The best way to establish an image and a presence in Japan is through a carefully decorated store that sells nothing but the company line. In a nation where packaging is important, a distinctive store is the most effective advertising available.

"It's easier for customers to come to the shops we have in department stores," says Toshio Motoki, general manager of Brooks Brothers Japan. But Brooks Brothers' wood-paneled Tokyo store, a scaled-down twin of its venerable New York headquarters is worth its rent alone for what it provides in image and prestige.

Such elements have gained importance as Japanese shoppers grow more selective. A decade ago, a foreign name was often sufficient to make a sale, but Japan is now "saturated with foreign clothing brands," as one retailer put it. Japanese shoppers also tend to gravitate to whatever is new, then lose interest. Foreign companies in particular are vulnerable.

Indeed, the most successful foreign retailers in Japan deal in high quality or the unusual and have an appealing image. Many also have learned to blend elements of East and West.

The new Laura Ashley store in Tokyo, which is co-owned by the British specialty concern and Japan's Jasco supermarket chain, is a good example. Designed by Mrs. Ashley's eldest son, David, the shop interior looks like an English country house, with floral-print walls and imported antiques. English words are much in evidence, too, used almost as decoration on

cards, signs and the company logo. But while Ashley's print fabrics are everywhere, nearly all the clothes are sewn and sized in Japan. "Japanese have very high sewing expectations, and we can't supply less than what the market wants," said the shop manager, Mie Nakayama. Even the sheets are made in Japan.

The line is also edited for local taste. Missing from the spring collection were a two-piece printed dress, deemed too sheer, and a cool white cotton article too vast for most Japanese. Because brides here are usually unattended, Ashley's bridesmaid gowns are sold as party dresses.

Several quirks in the Japanese market have further modified what foreign retailers sell. Styles that appeal to broad age brackets in America and Europe sell to much narrower groups in Japan. "Laura Ashley says her clothes are for ages 3 to 80, but in Japan they will probably sell to women in their 20s and 30s," Nakayama said.

The trend is even stronger in menswear. Both Paul Stuart and Brooks Brothers have much younger customers in Japan than in the United States. But each is hopeful the market will expand as today's 25-year-olds mature. "Middle-aged Japanese men still don't understand Western styles, but younger men are becoming more knowledgeable and concerned with what they wear," said Brooks Brothers' Motoki.

One reason Paul Stuart Japan makes most of its lines locally, licensed from New York, is that its customers were too young to afford costly imports when the brand was introduced eight years ago, according to Shigeatsu Kawamura, Paul Stuart Japan president and 51-percent owner. Their clothes are still less costly than in New York, although pricier styles have been added, along with a sprinkling of imports.

In women's wear, there is much difference between the New York and Tokyo Paul Stuart stores. American customers tend to be career women who need tailored suits and dresses for the office. In Japan, sales are mainly to office ladies or "O.L.s," as they are called, i.e. young unmarried women who wear company uniforms by day and preppy styles after work. Once married, they will probably shop elsewhere.

Despite such differences, it is easy to see the Japanese market's attractions. Japan has a large population, a healthy economy and while the fascination with designer-name garments is fading, it is far from dead. A Japanese store also adds cachet for an international retailer. And in some cases, Japan is the only place a company can expand.



Teen-agers Turn Trendy on the Weekends

TOKYO — Every weekend, Japanese teen-agers discard their no-nonsense school uniforms and escape into a fantasy world of colorful costumes and copious consumerism.

The playground for this momentary retreat from their strictly disciplined academic lives is Harajuku, the neighborhood that offers some of the best trendy shopping in Tokyo. It is also the perfect backdrop for flaunting the latest purchases around the La Foret shopping complex and the boutique-filled Hanae Mori Center and along several narrow shop-filled pedestrian walkways.

Harajuku is one of fashion's hot spots, ranking with Kings Road in London and the Halls area in Par-

is, where retailers, designers and manufacturers from around the world come for fresh ideas and a little street-smart inspiration.

The area is a microcosm of eclectic dressing where the extremes of body adornment can range from all-American preppy to wildly extravagant punk getups complemented by appropriately stylized hairdos tinged with lime green, shocking pink or electric yellow paint—all of which is washed out before school Monday morning.

At the moment, the best looks are a mélange of the old and new with a definite inclination toward the bright and whimsical. Gone are the dreary black and gray turnouts cut on the big bold body-concealing theme; instead, young girls are

wearing 1960s miniskirts with sweet blouses, pastel tights and delicate flat slippers, or full 1950s skirts with petticoats and sweater sets, flowered tennis shoes, and hair tied back in bright chiffon scarves.

Boys and girls are crazy about American baseball jackets or pricey facsimiles from Kansai Yamamoto, and they are often teaming them with trousers from Bigi or long skirts from Matsuda.

Hooded sweatshirts and graphic knits are other favorites, as is the omnipresent slouchy overcoat the boys wear over anything from jeans to impeccably coordinated 1950s zoot-suit ensembles either bought from one of the stalls at the weekend flea market or the retro re-

editions of some of Japan's contemporary designers.

But the most interesting notion to come from the streets of Harajuku is that, even in this highly competitive game of attracting attention, the crucial ingredient must always be the *esprit*.

That is, above all, fashion is supposed to be fun. And the best-dressed players have mastered an inventive technique of mixing bits and pieces from East and West, such as combining an Issey Miyake plantation T-shirt with a Laura Ashley skirt, a Yohji Yamamoto sweater with a Brooks Brothers shirt or a pair of French jeans with a Comme des Garçons tunic.

—LETTITIA G. JETT

FASHION NOTEBOOK

Tokyo's Most Popular Periodicals

Those who make it their business to be *au courant* include these slick periodicals on their reading list: Focus and Friday (written in Japanese although the names are in English), both of which can best be described as devoted followers of that internationally successful formula of newsy blood-and-guts stories spiced with some good old-fashioned gossip and sex (a recent issue of Friday showed

Princess Stephanie of Monaco romping topless on a beach).

On the fashion side is Mode et Mode. The name may be French, but the text is Japanese, an information guide to everything off the runways of the world. For the English reader, and supposedly trendy Japanese, Tokyo and Weekender provide the typical city-magazine format of service pages plus entertainment.



Mitsubishi Matsuda

Hiroko Tsuji

Cosmetics Company Puts on a New Face to Join in Occidental Beauty Rituals

Shiseido, the world's third largest cosmetics company (after Avon and L'Oréal) with retail sales in excess of \$2.7 billion in more than 20 countries, sees its greatest growth potential in France and the United States.

With a highly focused marketing strategy, Shiseido has managed to readapt and reinvent Oriental product and packaging ideas to complement Occidental tastes and needs. As a result, best-selling products vary considerably from country to country. Yoshio Ohno, president of Shiseido, said,

Japanese water is harder than that in the United States for example, thus products used with water must be reformulated. Also, Shiseido recently introduced a light shower cologne on the Japanese market, which, according to Ohno, would never sell in Western countries. "The fragrance is not strong enough," he said. Skin-lightening creams are another popular product in Japan, but are not exported to the United States.

On the subject of beauty rituals, Ohno noted that Japanese women completely change their line of cosmetics three times of

year to coincide with the seasonal temperature changes.

At POLA, the \$900-million cosmetics company referred to as the "Avon of Japan" because of its door-to-door selling, these are some of the results of studies on the differences between Japanese and Anglo-Saxon women.

Japanese women have skin that is more moist, thicker, stronger, smoother and more delicate. Furthermore, they prefer thick applications of foundation with lips rouged in red-

Matsuda and Bigi: Everybody Is Talking About Them

The Bigi label, designed by 32-year-old Hiroko Tsuji for young men and women between the ages of 20 and 25, with the Just Bigi line for teen-agers, is considered to be one of the most influential collections in Japan.

"I think clothes are only clothes," Hiroko said recently. "I design from a feeling of the moment, not with the idea that something is to last forever. I get my ideas from traveling around Europe, Morocco, all sorts of places, places where I am the outsider, where I can observe in a culturally detached way. For me, the most interesting influences are from the mentality of the '60s and '70s, androgyny. Freedom is the most interesting thing for me, not accepting what you are told to do, told to wear by a designer."

"In Japan, it has been less than 10 years that everyone has been 'fashion conscious.' We don't have a long history of wearing European clothes," she said, "so it is all quite fascinat-

ing for us and we want to have lots of them."

For the near future, there are no plans for major exportation to Europe or the United States, although there is an independently owned Bigi shop on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California, which carries all the company's labels, including Moga and Inabe.

Mitsubishi Matsuda, whose client list includes such names

as Candice Bergen, Brooke Shields, Jack Nicholson and Mick Jagger, is one of Japan's most successful designers, with a three-year-old boutique at 854 Madison Ave. in New York and representation in top European and U.S. stores. He says his original inspiration came from Coco Chanel and Paul Poiret. "Chanel was the greatest designer, perfectly timeless. She and Poiret freed women physically and mentally, an extraordinary thing."



Jean Boucheron indulges in a Japanese custom by painting the eye of Colbert, for good luck.

Paris to Tokyo: A Cultural Exchange

Eighteen months after they celebrated the tricentennial of Colbert, Louis XIV's formidable finance minister, at the French Mint, the prestigious Comité Colbert is going to Japan. The Comité Colbert unites 70 of the most dazzling names of France's luxury *grandes marques* in perfume, porcelain, jewelry, silver, leather, couture, crystal and wine.

From April 1 to May 12, an exhibition focusing on "The French Art de Vivre" will showcase more than 800 objects from the private collections of such houses as Hermès, Cartier, Baccarat, Chanel, Patou and Boucheron in the art deco splendor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum, a former imperial palace decorated in the 1930s by Henri Rapin, one of the designers of the ocean liner Normandie.

—LETTITIA G. JETT and JEAN RAFFERTY

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'Perfect Models' Come to Paris Runways

By Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Japanese mannequins are a model agent's dream: prompt, hard-working, meticulously made-up and professional at every turn. That is why Jean-François Guilla, manager of Glamour modeling agency in Paris, has no problems placing these "perfect models," as he calls them, on the runways of top designers.

Jean-Louis Scherrer, with an Oriental theme to his fall/winter collection, was a major employer during the recent ready-to-wear showings, where one-third of his 15 models were Japanese. "It depends on the collection. There are Asian tendencies this year," said a spokesman for Scherrer.

Herbert de Givenchy has at least one Japanese model in his shows and sometimes two or three, no matter what mood he wants to set. He likes their bodies — no hips, no bust, very skinny — and has a special affection for Japan and its art. He used his first Japanese models in Paris in 1980 and two years ago celebrated his 40th anniversary in fashion by staging a retrospective in Tokyo in which 48 of the 52 models were Japanese.

"Monsieur Givenchy likes very thin legs, not much hip, very swift, very fine," said his press spokesman, Max Michel Grand. "And everything about a Japanese model is perfect — the makeup, the dressing at a show. If Monsieur Givenchy has them wear a dress with a bow, they make the bow tidy, perfect."

American or European models are not always like this, unfortunately. Japanese models come to Paris as house models for Japanese designers, through cooperation between Paris and Tokyo agencies, with their agent-husbands or just "pop in" an agency to ask about work. Modeling in Europe pays less than in Tokyo, Guilla said, but experience in Paris and Milan enhances value back home.

Ruth Malka, booking director of Karen modeling agency, said the market for Japanese models in Paris is started when designers were looking for "exotic types like blacks, Japanese and brunettes" for their shows. Although some Japanese models have moved into print, they are usually called upon only for a layout requiring a special Oriental look, she said.

Some of the so-called Japanese models in Paris are of Japanese ancestry, but of another nationality. One model flown in for last month's ready-to-wear collections was a Japanese-American.

"They send me everyone who is Oriental," said Maryvonne Numata of Issey Miyake's Europe office.



Mishiko, one of Hubert de Givenchy's favorite models.

Japanese models on French runways are as tall and willowy as their Occidental sisters in the trade. Minimum height is almost 5 feet 10 inches (about 178 centimeters). The stature often comes through an American father or grandfather. Although mixed blood has encountered prejudice in the closely knit Japanese society, in fashion the exotic mix is an asset. In the world of international modeling, the blend of black or white American features with the Japanese gives a broader appeal.

The trend among Japanese models is what Malka calls "the girls in the street," with little makeup and much natural appeal. Issey Miyake discovered his latest favorite, with her pretty adolescent face and boy's body, operating an elevator in a Tokyo department store.

For Japanese models, French haute couture is a vacation since they work only a few hours a day, a few days a week. In the Tokyo collections, they work from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. in the showroom as well as on the runway and are fined a day's pay if they do not turn up for work, says Guilla.

But practice makes perfect. "When they arrive here, they know how to move," he said.

Although most designers and agents see no difference in how the models move in the shows, Maryvonne Numata saw a "very obvious difference" in a recent Issey Miyake show.

One Japanese model between two Americans and there is no difference, but put a group of Japanese together and they move a lot differently, a lot smoother, more like No theater," she said, adding that perhaps that was the effect sought by the art director.

Off the runway in Paris, Japanese models tend to live together, maintaining a Japanese life-style. Few speak either French or English, the languages most often heard among models. They have the reputation in the business for not only being industrious, but also fastidious. Of the 25 apartments the Glamour agency maintains for models, the Japanese are always given the cleanest.

"They wouldn't stay in them otherwise," Guilla said.

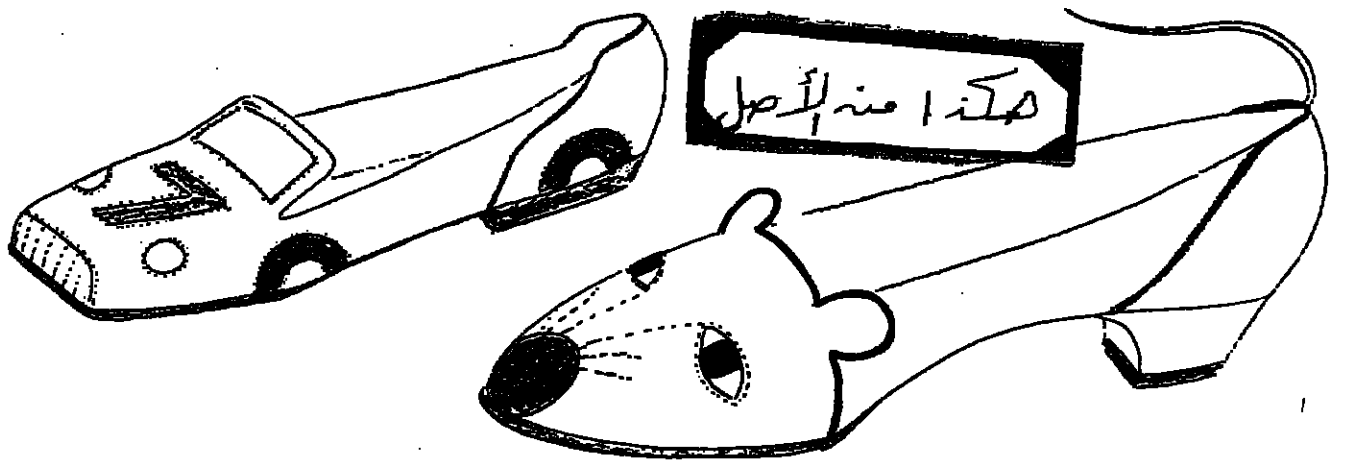
When the first Japanese models began showing up in Europe about six years ago and the popularity of Japanese designers swelled, predictions were made the models would soon be everywhere, but they have remained a novelty. Some designers, such as Nina Ricci, would never consider hiring them; the house prefers traditional blue-eyed blondes.

"In France, we are very conservative about the look," Malka said. Glamour, which handles many "exotic" models, reports that 90 percent are American, 8 percent are European and only 2 percent Japanese. (All of the Japanese models are women.)

Despite their professionalism and a gentle aging that allows them longer careers, few Japanese mannequins have become regulars in Paris, although Mishiko, a favorite among several top designers, has worked several seasons for Givenchy.

Japanese models "won't take over Paris," Numata says. Even Japanese designers only use a few of their countrywomen in Paris shows — and not because it is cheaper to hire locally. Japanese designers use blondes because they do not want to present themselves as "Japanese" designers, she believes.

"Miyake doesn't consider himself a Japanese designer," she said. "He designs for everyone and his inspiration is worldwide. Sometimes a collection is toward Africa, sometimes India. He is not so interested in saying let's have some Japanese or black models. He is more interested in the character of the girls. His clothes are very strong and the girls have to come alive in them."



Shoe Designer Who Always Goes a Step Further

PARIS — When Paris-based Japanese shoe designer Tokio Kumagai plays cat and mouse, the results are delightfully wearable.

In addition to shoes in the shape of the felines and their quarry, he is the designer of a host of amusing footwear ranging from shoes decorated with realistic op-dots to classic red, white or black pumps with just a smudge of contrasting color on the toe.

Kumagai's designs, priced from 700 francs to 1,500 francs (about \$78 to \$167), may be whimsical, but they are finding their way onto an increasing number of international feet — and not only the young.

"My clients range in age and style from the late Princess Grace of Monaco to the young Benetton student who waits for my sales," he said. "I like that — designing for a wide category of people." He thinks his shoes are not really for the 18-year-olds. "One of my favorite clients is a lady in her 60s with a very avant-garde spirit. She dresses in Comme des Garçons and bought my mouse shoes."

Another client, the wife of the president of one of America's largest companies who accompanies her husband often on business trips, likes Kumagai's shoes for another reason. "She told me they are wonderful as a conversation ice-breaker with people she doesn't know," he said.

Kumagai is virtually alone as a Japanese designer creating accessories. "We don't have a tradition of accessories in Japan," he said. His own entrée into shoe design came by chance after spending 10 years in Italy as a stylist for various fashion houses. "In 1975, Fiorucci gave me carte blanche and I designed basketball shoes in silver or gold for evening," he recalls. They were a smash hit, widely copied, and Kumagai was launched on a new career in shoes.

"It is a fascinating and attractive

metier," he says, "but difficult to do. Shoes are very important in defining a designer's style or look."

Kumagai first worked with his close friend, Issey Miyake, but gave up doing runway shows when he realized that "no one looks at the shoes."

Each collection encompasses two very different directions. "That is what sets me apart from the others," he says. "Half the collection is created in the sense of the current fashion collections. For example, my flat, masculine style shoes go with the present look. The other half of the line is pure creativity: shoes designed as objects to give total freedom of how they are to be worn to those who buy them."

"Some clients buy shoes as accessories to go with their clothes. Others choose a dress to go with their shoes. I wanted to overthrow the stereotype that shoes must always come second, as an accessory to an outfit."

For evening, he always shows high heels. "Stiletto heels have the same effect on women as a tie does on men. They affect how they place their feet, how they walk. High heels give a woman a more feminine silhouette. Women now work like men. That's good, but from time to time they need to feel more feminine, to bring out and wear their jewelry. We don't want that to disappear."

Inspiration is drawn from sources as varied as art exhibitions, movies or even passages from a novel. The surrealism show at the Pompidou Museum in Paris produced shoes decorated with a single eye, the imprint of a mouth and a series of trompe l'oeil hand-painted faux marbles, simulated woods and newspaper. Others resemble the action painting of Jackson Pollock.

A description of a girl wearing silver shoes in Marguerite Duras' novel "L'Amant" ("The Lover"),

was translated into flat silver lace-up shoes, while that ultimate in cinematic spectacular, "Cleopatra," resulted in a pair of Roman high-laced open sandals.

Sometimes the success of certain numbers surprises even Kumagai. "I never thought the 'eye' shoe would sell," he says, "but it did very well." His imaginative collections provide a new dimension for those women who love collecting shoes. "Many women, like Diana Vreeland, for example, possess more than 200 pairs of shoes. They wear them, but they take very good care of them."

The true collector's stamp of approval came one day when Kumagai noticed an elegant gentleman studying a window display of shoes based on a Kandinsky exhibition. "He came in and bought a pair without asking the size," Kumagai recalls. "When I asked him why, he told me he collected Kandinsky, and he was going to display my shoe in front of one of his paintings."

Kumagai feels Japanese designers in Paris have given French fashion "a new spirit."

"They have brought in some fresh air, some oxygen," he says. "Because of the progress in transportation and information,

very different civilizations and cultures meet and synthesize. That is the spirit of the future — the new life-style."

He cites Issey Miyake as most epitomizing this Japanese approach to fashion. "He has completely assimilated the cultures of the East and West — from Africa to New York. He wasn't content just to remain a couturier. He has opened a new path in design."

Kumagai himself dresses in the low-key blacks and grays so associated with the Japanese, although he maintains he is looking forward, as an old man with white hair, to dressing in a "pale pink jacket with a light yellow tie." His personal footwear is a pair of black Addidas. He smiles when taxed with this seeming anomaly.

"In France, they say 'pasture cooks never eat pastures.' In Japan, the saying goes 'fabric dyes are always dressed in white.' You would be surprised how many stylists are badly dressed."

But in his case, he puts it down to the "creativity gap. When I am designing something, I really want to have it. But when it is finished, I want something else, and so move on to the next project."

— JEAN RAFFERTY

CONTRIBUTORS

NINA HYDE is fashion editor of The Washington Post.

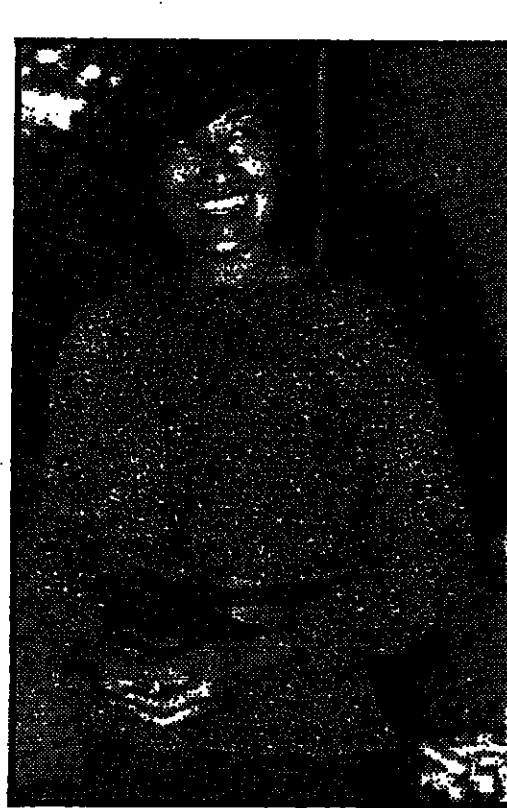
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Akiko Kamei

An Exotic 'Nose' in the Men's Club of Fragrances

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — The exclusive band of talented perfumers who concoct the fabled French fragrances have traditionally been masculine. Yet the "nose" behind one of the most outstanding of the recent crop of new French perfumes, the "Parfums d'Hermès," launched by the luxury Faubourg Saint Honoré store, is elegant, feminine — and Japanese.

For Akiko Kamei of the fragrance-development company Roure Bertrand Dupont, the success of the "Parfums d'Hermès" comes after 10 years of hard work, experimentation and what she calls "incredible good luck."

She first conceived the formula, a semi-Oriental, floral blend of roses, jasmine, hyacinth, vetiver, peach and one of her favorite ingredients, liang-liang (from Southeast Asia), when she was working for Roure in Grasse, France.

"I imagined a modern woman, but not only modern, one with a classic side to her as well," Kamei said. "She is a woman with a certain distinction and an active woman who works hard at whatever she does."

From the rich original base, she continued to work on it, while developing other fragrances at the same time. "I needed to be dressed up, modernized, and I had to add other ideas," she said. "Jean Amie [president of Roure] helped me enormously."

When Hermès chose it from

among about 20 other scents, still more changes were made. "I worked with Hermès for months to improve it," Kamei said. "The *ju* was exactly what we were looking for," Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, president of Hermès, said. "Perhaps our affinity is not so surprising. Hermès and Japan share the same sense of harmony and dynamism. Akiko said she found an echo of the Japanese sense of tradition at Hermès."

Kamei was working for a cosmetic company in Japan when her dealings with perfume salesmen provided a fascinating glimpse into the world of fragrance. She quit her job, went to Grasse and enrolled in a school of perfumery; then moved on to work for Roure, first in the company's laboratories just outside Paris.

Although Hermès is her first major big-name perfume, she has created a number of fragrances: a Spanish *eau de toilette* for men, both men's and women's colognes for Italy, a perfume for a Scandinavian country and scented creams, shampoos and *eau de toilette* for both men and women in Japan. A French fragrance for men, to be launched next month in Paris, confirms her Hermès success.

This time she was inspired by the image of a "well-balanced man, successful at work, but also very romantic. He is athletic, yet also intelligent with a certain interior elegance."

Kamei, dressed with a Parisian chic in bright red sweater and gray shirt, accented by red earrings and a vividly colored shawl, is in her mid-40s but looks 10 years younger. "It's being Japanese, Yoga, and playing tennis two to three times a week," she said.

She never wears fragrance at work, but likes it in the evening and on weekends as long as it is not overwhelming. Her favorites: Hermès' Amazon, Fidi from Guy Laroche, Guerlain's Chamade and her own Parfums d'Hermès "for its discretion."

This intriguing synthesis of East and West gives her an extra edge, not only in personal charm, but in her work. "Akiko blends the two cultures into a form of highly positive and original creativity that is not controlled by the same norms as other people," says Geoffrey Webster, Roure's commercial director. "She lends an Eastern sparkle to everything she does."

Her Japanese side comes most into evidence when she is designing a fragrance for men. "There is an emphasis on the physical, spiritual and moral side of a man," said Kamei. "I am composing a scent for someone who has a finesse, an interior mixture of spiritual qualities. I wouldn't like a man who was successful, athletic, yet brutal. He must be solid, yet romantic. I understand a man in a very different way."

Creating aromas for Japan,

where there is no tradition of strong, heavy perfumes, calls for a different style. "Everything is much lighter, *eaux de toilette* or colognes with a fresh floral note, usually a bouquet of white flowers," she points out.

"Japanese men prefer a very refreshing, very classic top note based on tobacco, spices and a little leather with little or no animal essences," she said, "while European men like a much stronger, spicier blend with emphasis on animal notes and a top note of lavender or rosemary."

When one is involved in the delicate art of composing a perfume, inspiration can intervene at any moment, on the tennis court or at the theater, where she was recently enchanted by the four-and-a-half-hour Béjart production of Mishima's five No plays. "I put them all in my bag of souvenirs, and they come out later. Sometimes I get up in the middle of the night and write down my ideas on the spot."

Kamei is currently working on another formula for a "great perfume." "It has a very sparkling bright top note," she explained, "and a blend of fruity, green and floral chords."

Like many of today's best-sellers, it will be semi-Oriental and classic in structure. "The fashion in fragrance now is a return to the classic style of many turn-of-the-century perfumes like Chypre and l'Origan from Coty," she said.

SHISEIDO

BEAUTÉ SOINS PARFUMS

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Unocal	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2
Unicom	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+1 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1282.32	1283.36	1275.54	1275.18	-7.6
1282.32	1283.36	1275.54	1275.18	-7.6
1282.32	1283.36	1275.54	1275.18	-7.6
1282.32	1283.36	1275.54	1275.18	-7.6

NYSE Index				
High	Previous	Low	Last	Chg.
104.15	104.07	103.15	103.15	-0.92
104.15	104.07	103.15	103.15	-0.92
104.15	104.07	103.15	103.15	-0.92
104.15	104.07	103.15	103.15	-0.92

Friday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 14,570,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 10,630,000
Prev. consolidated close 130,521,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-broker trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Close	High	Low
Advanced	100	100	100	100
Unchanged	100	100	100	100
New High	100	100	100	100
New Low	100	100	100	100

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Year	52 Wk	52 Wk	52 Wk
25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97
25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97
25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Prev. Close	Today	Mean	High	Low
75.52	75.10	75.10	75.10	75.10
75.52	75.10	75.10	75.10	75.10
75.52	75.10	75.10	75.10	75.10

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Close	High	Low
Advanced	100	100	100	100
Unchanged	100	100	100	100
New High	100	100	100	100
New Low	100	100	100	100

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
Buy	Sales	52 Wk	52 Wk	52 Wk
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Previous	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. consol. volume	High	Low
14,570,000	10,630,000	130,521,000	100	100

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Previous	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0
100	100	100	100	0

N.Y. Stocks Prices Move Lower

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 6.29 Thursday, was off 9.6 to 1,275.18 at the close.

Declines led advances by a 4-3 margin. Volume amounted to about 86.6 million shares, down from 108.63 million Thursday.

Despite its earlier advances, some analysts were skeptical about the market's ability to sustain an upward drive.

"The stock market is beginning to sense a renewed uncertainty" about Federal Reserve action and legislation on the federal deficit, said Eugene Peroni of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

The market has "mounted a pretty good foundation here for gains, but it still lacks any particular fire power," he said.

There is an uncomfortable disparity, he noted, in the leadership, with most emphasis on special-situation stocks.

Until the market sees more leadership — particularly in the high-technology sector — the market will continue to go up only cautiously and be more vulnerable to retreat, he said.

The market still looks promising, said Alfred Goldman, of A.G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis. He said the intermittent rally begun earlier this week could eventually take the market to retest the 1,300 level.

But the lack of quality leadership, and the emphasis on "crap-shooting merger mania — fact or fiction" is a problem, he said.

Friday's early lows were caused by normal

profit-taking and sell programs, especially among the blue-chips, he said.

But fundamentally "there is no reason anybody should have any conviction about anything," Mr. Goldman said, citing "a world of unknowns" about the economy.

Because of those unknowns and a lack of cash at many institutions, "nobody will be buying with wild abandon," he said.

In early trading, Unocal was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 46. Travelers Corp. followed, off 1/4 to 43 1/2. Aetna Life was third, up 1/4 to 43 1/2.

PepsiCo was up 1/4 to 53 1/2 in active trading. Crown Zellerbach was off 1/4 to 41 1/2 after announcing plans to liquidate its timber holdings and split the company into three parts.

The move was an effort to thwart Sir James Goldsmith's takeover bid, after its \$1.36 billion offer from Mead Corp. collapsed.

General Motors was off 1/4 to 69 1/2. Ford (ex-dividend) was off 1/4 to 42 1/2 and Chrysler off 1/4 to 35 1/2.

Among technologies, IBM was off 1/4 to 128 1/2. Digital Equipment was off 1/4 to 103 1/2 and Cray Research was off 1/4 to 70 1/2.

Data General was up 1/4 to 39 1/2. Store Communications agreed to a leveraged buyout by a company to be formed by Kohlberg Kravis. The stock was off 1/4 to 77 1/2.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Wang Laboratories class B led the actives, unchanged at 17 1/2. Dynalene was second, up 1/4 to 14 1/2. Dome Petroleum followed, unchanged at 2 1/2.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference,

some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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N.Y. Stocks Prices Move Lower

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 6.29 Thursday, was off 9.6 to 1,275.18 at the close.

Declines led advances by a 4-3 margin. Volume amounted to about 85.6 million shares, down from 108.63 million Thursday.

Despite its earlier advances, some analysts were skeptical about the market's ability to sustain an upward drive.

"The stock market is beginning to sense a renewed uncertainty" about Federal Reserve action and legislation on the federal deficit, said Eugene Peroni of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

The market has "mounted a pretty good foundation here for gains, but it still lacks any particular fire power," he said.

There is an uncomfortable disparity, he noted, in the leadership, with most emphasis on special-situation stocks.

Until the market sees more leadership — particularly in the high-technology sector — the market will continue to go up only cautiously and be more vulnerable to retreat, he said.

The market still looks promising, said Alfred Goldman, of A.C. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis.

He said the intermediate rally begun earlier this week could eventually take the market to retest the 1,300 level.

But the lack of quality leadership, and the emphasis on "crap-shooting merger mania — fact or fiction" is a problem, he said.

Friday's early lows were caused by normal profit-taking and sell programs, especially among the blue-chips, he said.

But fundamentalists "there is no reason anybody should have any conviction about anything," Mr. Goldman said, citing "a world of unknowns" about the economy.

Because of those unknowns and a lack of cash at many institutions, "nobody will be buying with wild abandon," he said.

In spite of that, Unocal was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 46. Travelers Corp. followed, off 1/2 to 43%. Aetna Life was third, up 1/4 to 43%.

PepsiCo, was up 1/4 to 53% in active trading.

Crown Zellerbach was off 2/4 to 41% after announcing plans to liquidate its timber holdings and split the company into three parts. The move was an effort to thwart Sir James Goldsmith's takeover bid, after its \$1.36 billion offer from Mead Corp. collapsed.

General Motors was off 1 1/2 to 69%. Ford (per dividend) was off 1/4 to 42% and Chrysler off 1 to 35%.

Among technologies, IBM was off 1/4 to 128%. Digital Equipment up 1/4 to 103% and Cray Research was off 1/4 to 70%.

Data General was up 1/4 to 39%.

Storer Communications agreed to a leveraged buyout by a company to be formed by Kohlberg Kravis. The stock was off 2 to 77%.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Wang Laboratories class B led the actives, unchanged at 17 1/4. Dynalene was second, up 1/4 to 14%. Dome Petroleum followed, unchanged at 2 1/2.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference,

some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.	
77	43	35	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7	11.7	11.7	78	78	76	+3/4
129	129	129	Boeing	1.12	11.7						

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.</td> <td>PE</td> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Chg.</td>	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.</td> <td>PE</td> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Chg.</td>	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.</td> <td>PE</td> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Chg.</td>	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.</td> <td>PE</td> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Chg.</td>	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.

(Continued on Page 14)

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52		Close	
High	Low					High	Low	Quot.	Chg%

[illegible]

NASDAQ National Market Prices

1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661																																																																											
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(Continued on Page 17)

Some Experts See Turner's Bid for CBS as Viable

By David A. Vise
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Ted Turner's \$5.3-billion bid for CBS Inc. is financially viable and could succeed unless the company takes steps to increase the price of its stock, two Wall Street experts said Thursday.

Investment bankers at two leading Wall Street firms, both with significant experience advising corporations on broadcasting mergers, said neither involved in the CBS takeover fight, said separately that internal analyses at their firms showed that Mr. Turner's bid is financially credible. They agreed to discuss their confidential analyses provided they were not identified.

The two investment bankers estimated the value of Mr. Turner's bid at about \$150 a share. They said that while Mr. Turner's bid does involve a certain degree of risk because it consists entirely of high-yield "junk bonds," the financial characteristics of the offer, including the projections of how interest

payments will be met, are similar to other recently completed buyouts of media companies.

Both investment bankers said their financial analyses were valid only in the event that Mr. Turner receives government approval to proceed with his bid. Mr. Turner is seeking approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department, a process that could take many months.

Morgan Stanley & Co., the CBS investment adviser, told Wall Street analysts recently that Mr. Turner's bid would leave the company with a net debt of \$1.5 billion, which would not be a problem for at least 10 years and might be bankrupt by 1987. Morgan Stanley's presentation was part of an aggressive campaign by CBS to resist Mr. Turner's takeover attempt and was designed to influence Wall Street's analysis on what many analysts are trying to figure out as the complex bid is worth.

The Morgan Stanley presenta-

tion was closed to reporters, but analysts later described the CBS presentation. The investment bankers said they believe Morgan Stanley's presentation was not objective — since the firm has been retained by CBS to prevent a takeover — and included several questionable assumptions that made Mr. Turner's proposal appear riskier than an objective analysis indicates.

The investment bankers disputed, for example, Morgan Stanley's assumption that the bonds Mr. Turner has proposed to exchange for CBS stock are so risky they could be worth nothing because they might not trade. They said that there is a multi-billion-dollar market of risky bonds that are actively traded by professional investors.

The opinion of these investment bankers that Mr. Turner's bid is financially viable was supported by a nationally prominent investor who also asked to remain anonymous. He said that while Mr. Turner's proposal was risky be-

cause it required the sale of CBS assets to help meet interest payments, it was not as unlikely to succeed as many Wall Street analysts have suggested. He said the offer should be taken seriously.

Both the investment bankers and the investor agreed that if Mr. Turner is able to sweeten his bid by adding cash, CBS will be forced to take meaningful steps to fight his takeover bid. They said CBS could fight Mr. Turner and keep its stockholders happy by adopting several measures, one of which would be to repurchase some of its stock at a price above the market price. This would diminish the difference between the CBS stock market price and the value of Mr. Turner's bid, making his offer less attractive to CBS stockholders.

While the majority of Wall Street analysts have said they think Mr. Turner's bid is not financially viable, a Merrill Lynch analyst, William Suter, disagrees. "Turner's bid is real, and I put a minimum value of \$150 a share on his bid," Mr. Suter said.

United States

Emery Air Freight

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Net Income: \$1,104,136
Per Share: \$1.10

Ford Motor

1st Quarter, 1985
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Per Share: \$1.10

Harris Corp.

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Ingersoll Rand

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Murphy Oil

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NL Industries

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What Young
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Sox fans to
heave?
— Na Na,
rock group
Magician's
utterance
Author Wiesel
Wigglers

DOWN	DOWN
85 Family of an Irish hero	101 Scandinavian money
87 Mets, Jets and Nets	103 Markers
92 Sault—Mare	104 Nape
93 Nameless one's name	106 Ice floes
	107 Vigilant
	110 Nopes "antitheses"
95 Tooth: Comb. form	112 Etymologies Abbr.
96 Mohammed, for one	114 Pro—
97 Stick	115 Faroe Islands whirlwinds
98 Some U.S. missiles	116 Summertime in N.Y.C.
99 Indian prince	118 U.S.N.A. graduate

Harper	329.50	330	Mormon
Nacht	475	472	Hilve Street

225	3100	STC	210	210	DCC
385	400	SHG Chartered	467	467	

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from Jack Kent Cooke and will proceed with a recapitalization plan that will retain current company ownership.

Mr. Cooke, a Virginia businessman and owner of the Washington Redskins football team, made an unsolicited offer to buy shares outstanding of Multimedia at \$63 a share and acquire the company.

"In making the proposal, Mr. Cooke did not describe his sources of financing or the conditions he would seek," Multimedia said in a statement released Friday.

There were offers earlier this year from Lorimar Productions of California at \$61 a share and from investors headed by former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon at \$60 a share.

The company said it planned to keep the company public and allow stockholders to retain equity interest in the company. Under a recapitalization plan proposed by the founding families and senior management, each shareholder will receive \$41.25 in cash and \$26.54 in priority, non-voting 16-percent convertible securities.

Shareholders can also elect, "in lieu of approximately \$5.25 of cash consideration, to retain an equity interest in the newly structured Multimedia equal to about 80 percent of their current equity interest in the company."

Herald Tribune

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SPORTS

Gretzky Excels in Oiler Sweep; Islanders Beat Flyers

The Associated Press
WINNIPEG, Manitoba — With three goals and four assists, Wayne Gretzky led the Edmonton Oilers

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS
into the Campbell Conference finals with an 8-3 rout of the Winnipeg Jets here Thursday night. Gretzky's performance, as the Oilers swept the best-of-seven Smythe Division final, tied his own National

Brewers Blast Tigers From 1st Place, 11-7

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MILWAUKEE — With one swing, Ted Simmons knocked Detroit out of first place. Simmons hit a bases-loaded home run with two out in the ninth inning to lift the Brewers to an 11-7 victory over the Tigers here Thursday night.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP
ry factor in winning last year's World Series, couldn't hold a six-run lead in the late innings as the Tigers lost for the sixth time in their last eight games. They dropped into a second-place tie with the Brewers in the American League East, a half-game behind Baltimore.

Detroit built a 7-1 lead behind the hitting of Alan Trammell, who homered, tripled twice and drove in four runs, and Lou Whitaker, who had three hits.

In the ninth, Paul Molitor homered off reliever Bill Scherrer; Robin Yount and Brian Giles followed with singles and Ben Oglive was hit by a pitch before Simmons hit Scherrer's first pitch for his first home run of the season. It was his eighth career grand slam and his first in the American League.

"I've had grand slams before," said Simmons, "but this was the biggest home run I ever hit. Coming back like that, with the stage set, you can't get much more dramatic than that."

Orleans 7, Indians 1
In Baltimore, Eddie Murray, Fred Lynn and Rick Dempsey homered to highlight a six-run sixth that produced the Orioles' rout. Rookie Ken Dixon's three-hit performance included six strikeouts.

Yankees 5, Red Sox 1
In New York, Phil Niekro scattered five hits and struck out nine over 7½ innings, and Dave Winfield, Don Baylor and Ken Griffey hit consecutive third-inning doubles to spark the Yankees to their first victory over Boston in six games this year.

Twins 5, A's 4
In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett singled off the first pitch from reliever Tom Tellemann to score Tim Lincecum from second with one out in the ninth, giving the Twins their fifth straight victory.

Angels 3, Mariners 0
In Seattle, Mike Witt pitched a two-hitter and needed only Bobby Grich's second home run of the season to give California its triumph.

Giants 7, Reds 3
In the National League, in San Francisco, Chili Davis homered twice and drove in four runs to pace the Giants. The winners took a .198 team batting average into the game, but boosted it over the .200 mark with 10 hits off Cincinnati pitching.

Expos 4, Cardinals 2
In Montreal, Andre Dawson drove in two runs with a home run and a single to lead the Expos to their third straight victory.

Brewers 3, Astros 2
Shortstop Dickie Thon's throwing error in the 10th allowed the tie-breaking run to score and Terry Harper's run-scoring single capped the inning as Atlanta held off the Astros.

Dodgers 6, Padres 3
In Los Angeles, Al Oliver singled in Bill Russell with the tie-breaking run in a three-run sixth to give the Dodgers a victory. Winner Rick Hodges scattered four hits in his eight innings of work. (UPI, AP)

good feel for the game, and I seemed to be in the right spot at the right time to get those loose pucks. "There're games when I get five points and I play bad. I'm judged on goals and assists, but in the playoffs it's a little bit tighter checking and it's a bit tougher for me."

It didn't look tougher against Winnipeg. Gretzky scored two goals in the first period and set up three in the second as the Oilers mounted a 5-1 lead. Two of Gretzky's tallies came with the Oilers short-handed. Jari Kurri added three goals, all on assists from Gretzky.

Winnipeg Coach Barry Long praised his team, which skated the entire series without star center Dale Hawerchuk, who was out with a broken rib. Of Edmonton he said: "It's certainly no disgrace to lose to that team. Possibly next year, we'll overcome that. That's what we're working toward — to defeat the top dog in our division."

Islanders 6, Flyers 2
In Uniondale, New York, the Islanders' victory over Philadelphia was highlighted by Mike Bossy's 82d career playoff goal, tying him with Maurice Richard as the all-time leader. He played in 119 Stanley Cup games; Richard played in 133 for Montreal. Bossy also has 152 playoff points, fifth on the all-time list.

"I was glad I was able to score," said Bossy, who had been blanked by the Flyers in the first three games. "But more important was the way I played tonight. I played a real good game overall aside from the goal. It was just like the icing on the cake."

The Islanders took a 2-0 first-

period lead on goals by Pat LaFontaine and Bryan Trottier. They made it 4-0 when Denis Potvin and Bossy scored in the second period and then coasted home behind rookie goalie Kelly Hrudey, a surprise starter in place of Billy Smith. "I didn't feel any extra pressure," said Hrudey, a rookie. "It's easier to go out there when you are relaxed."

Black Hawks 7, North Stars 6
In Bloomington, Minnesota, Chicago outlasted the North Stars behind the 48-save performance of Murray Bannerman and Darryl Sutter's goal 1:57 into a second overtime period.

The victors' Denis Savard had two goals and two assists, and he tied the game with 7:23 left in regulation time. At that point, Don Beaupre was pulled in favor of Gilles Meloche, who had started the first six playoff games for the North Stars.

The North Stars were led by Randy Velischek with two goals and a goal and two assists from Craig Hartsburg. Bannerman felt his teammates shouldn't have had to work so long. "I don't think it should have gone into overtime," he said. "I let in a lot of cheap goals."

Sutter's game-winning was a tap-in of a rebound of a shot by Tom Lysiak, who stole a pass from Minnesota's Neal Broten. "It was rolling," Sutter said. "It was like you got five minutes to watch it. I was saying, 'Don't jump over my stick. Don't jump over my stick.'"

Canadiens 3, Nordiques 1
In Quebec City, Guy Carbonneau's shorthanded goal in the second period broke a 1-1 tie and Mario Tremblay scored on a power play in the third period to lift Mon-

Russians, Czechs Win

United Press International

PRAGUE — The Soviet Union battered Team Canada, 9-1, at the world hockey championships Thursday, but Czechoslovakia put the Canadians into the medal round by downing Sweden, 7-2.

Czechoslovakia and Canada advanced to the medal round along with the Soviet Union and the United States; Sweden, Finland, West Germany and East Germany 8-0 into the relegation playoffs.

Canada withstood the Soviet onslaught until Viktor Tyumenyev passed the puck behind his back to an onrushing Nikolai Drozdetsky, who beat goalie Rick Wamsley with an angled shot for the far corner at 13:56 of the first period. Two minutes later Andrei Khomutov picked up a rebound off the boards and stuffed the puck into the net, and the rout was on.

The Czechs opened with a three-goal outburst in the first 10 minutes on tallies by Darius Rusanak, Miloslav Horava and Jiri Lala and then coasted home comfortably.

With a grounded Larry Bird groping for a loose ball, teammate Dennis Johnson and Cleveland's World B. Free closed in for a piece of the action. Boston won the game, 117-115.

Celtics, Trail Blazers Close Out Series, 3-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
RICHFIELD, Ohio — Even with a bad wing, this Bird flies better than any other.

Larry Bird, who missed Game 3 because of bone chips and bursitis in his elbow, scored 34 points, including a pair of free throws with

23 seconds left Thursday night, enabling the Boston Celtics to eliminate the Cleveland Cavaliers from the National Basketball Association playoffs with a 117-115 victory.

Bird also pulled down 14 rebounds as Boston won the best-of-five Eastern Conference series, 3-1. The Celtics advance to the Eastern Conference semifinals against Detroit, with Game 1 Sunday at Boston Garden.

In Thursday's other game Portland eliminated Dallas, three games to one, and will face the Los Angeles Lakers in the opener of the Western Conference semifinals Saturday in Los Angeles.

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